BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1863. { NO. 26.

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JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL MY FARM, eight miles Southwest of Lumberton, Moore county, lying on the basin of the Coalfields, on McLendon's and Buck Creeks, and on the localities of the Cheraw and Coalfield Road, containing 700 acres, 100 acres bottom land; about 100 acres of the bottoms are clear; the up land is very productive for corn, cotton, wheat, &c., of a sandy, light soil. Good water, healthy, and building pretty good. 20 or 30 hands might be work to an advantage on said farm. There is about 100 acres sowed in wheat and oats. I will give immediate possession. Address NOAH RICHARDSON,
Gold Region, N. C.
March 4, 1863. 23-6t*.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of scattered trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
17-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the undersigned having qualified at the December Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as the Executor of said will and testament of the late Samuel Nixon, requires all persons indebted to his testator to make payment, and those persons having claims against said testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOHN DAWSON, Executor.
March 10th, 1863. 12-6t—24-5t

LOST OR MISLAID.

A BOUT THE CLOSE OF FEBRUARY, 1863, the following papers, viz: One note on John Williams, for $300, dated 25th February, 1863, and one note of hand for $25, on M. J. Hall, dated in October 1861, both payable to the subscriber. All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for the notes as payment has been stopped, and the makers are hereby also forewarned against making payment to any other than
JOHN DIXON.
March 11, 1863. 2-2w*

LOST,

A BRIDLE, sorrel in color, with black seat, well mounted, and had high back rein, little worn about the covering of horn. The above Saddle was left at Mr. A. C. Powell's Hotel, in Clinton, a few days previous to the last Superior Court held for the County of Sampson. Any one giving said Saddle with Mr. Powell, at Clinton, office aforesaid, information so that I can get it, they will be kindly thanked and liberally paid.
GAINEY WEST,
Newton Grove, N. C.
March 12. 24-3t*

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at March Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Aaron M. Lamb deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JAMES GARRASON, Adm'r.
March 17th, 1863—24-3t*

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S Plantation, in Duplin County, on the 14th July, two negroes named ABE LEWIS and FRANK. Abraham is dark complexioned, very tall, well built, aged about 18 years, and has a down look when spoken to. Sarah (his sister) is dark complected, full face, is a pretty good looking girl when spoken to, aged about 20 years, medium height and size. The above negroes are supposed to be lurking at or near Fort Macon, Carteret county.
A reward of Forty Dollars will be paid for their delivery to me or confined in jail so that I can get them, and all information that may lead to their recovery, or Fifty Dollars for evidence to convict any white person of harboring them.
A. B. BRANCH.
French's Store, March 19th, 1863. 25-4t*

DESERTER—$50 REWARD.

DESERTED from Camp 28th N. C. Regiment, near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 9th of March 1863, private BENJAMIN TEAL, Co. "I" 28th N. C. Reg't. Said Teal is 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, and black eyes and black hair. He is about 35 years of age, and has a very serious impediment in speech.
The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in camp, or for his confinement in some jail so that I can get him.
D. K. DEVANE,
Capt. Co. "I" 28th Reg't N. C. T.
March 19, 1863. 25-4t

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any size required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to
LINTHAM & CO.,
Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Orders can be left with Mr. A. E. Hall, who is our agent in Wilmington.
Nov. 24th, 1862. 10-3m*

For the Journal.

Theatrical.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—We are not of those whose specialty it is to "make a hero or immortalize a play," and therefore, shall not to this article append "critique," but we do claim some little insight to "nature and human nature," and some participation of the emotional sentiments of the mind. In this capacity we desire to express our appreciation of the performance on Tuesday night by the Bailey family, particularly in the Comedy of "Andy Blake."

Lover, we believe, from some peculiar qualification and aptness in one of the characters of one of his Novels, has dubbed him with the prefix of "*Handy*," and his hero fully sustains himself in all his actings, sayings, and doings.

Our Andy is none the less *handy*—none the less self-sustaining and our first artist, part which, in "Andy Blake," he has so well sustained.

Long may he display the real in Tuesday night, is to speak the sentiment of the entire large audience who witnessed the performance.

What a saucy, spicy, spruce and humorous fellow is Andy! Would not he make a darling "Orderly" for Chevalier Bellasbron, or *any other* Chevalier, and would not he be killing, really *killing* among the bonnie lassies who love and adore the bold soldier boy? So much for Andy.

It would be extending this article beyond the limit contemplated, were we to speak particularly of all the actors who merit notice in the performance last before last. The music by Misses Emilie and Mary, especially in the "Soldier's Tear," was *delightful*. Old father Bailey may, like Paddy's animal, have an excellent ear, but he certainly has a very bad voice for singing. We say this in no disparagement of Mr. B. for in any other capacity than that of musician in which we have observed him he is capital. As "General Daly," he was perfect. If he did not "hold the mirror up to nature" as it is shown in certain places we wot of, where brag, bluster, bombast, and awful dignity are played to the terror of modest subalterns and quiet gentlemen whose business calls them further, then we are mistaken.

In conclusion, we commend the Baileys to the patronizing consideration of the fun loving and play-going public, and in spears for them overflowing houses and fewer *bad boys* than heretofore have annoyed them and their appreciating audiences. R.
March 17th, 1863.

NAILS A PRAYER.—There is a rule at Oberlin college that no student shall board at any house where prayers are not regularly made each day. A certain man lived up to boarding house, and filled it with boarders, but forgot until the eleventh hour the prayer provision. Not being a praying man himself, he looked around for one who was. At length he found one, a tough young man from Trumbull county, who agreed to say his board in praying. For a while all went smooth, but the boarding master furnished his table so poorly that the boarders began to grumble and to leave, and the other morning the praying boarder actually "struck." Something like the following dialogue occurred at the table:

Landlord—"Will you pray, Mr. Mild?"
Mild—"No, sir, I will not."
Landlord—"Why not, Mr. Mild?"
Mild—"I don't pay, sir. I can't pray on such victuals as these, and unless you bind yourself in writing to set a better table than you have done for the last three weeks, nary another prayer do you get out of me!"
And that's the way matters stood at last advices.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REG. N. C. TROOPS,
CAMP GREGG, Va., Feb. 28th 1863

At a meeting of all the officers of the regiment, held for the purpose of expressing in form their sentiments of regret felt by them concerning the resignation of Major R. B. McRae.

On motion Col. E. G. Haywood was appointed Chairman, and Capt. John Hughes, Secretary.

On motion, Lieut. Col. J. L. Hill, Capt. J. G. Harris and Lieut. T. G. Williams, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Maj. R. B. McRae is compelled on account of disability, the consequence of wounds received in service, to abandon his position as Major in this regiment, we, the officers of the said 7th regiment N. C. Troops, deem it a fitting occasion to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st. That we have heard with extreme regret of the fact that Maj R. B. McRae has been compelled in consequence of wounds received in battle, to resign his post as Major of this regiment, and we have no hope that any officer who may be placed in his position can ever fill it with the same satisfaction to the regiment and benefit to the service as Maj McRae.

2d. That in thus parting with our Major, the hardships which we have jointly endured, the dangers we have together shared, and the ba ties we have fought in company, endear him to our eternal recollection.

3d. That it is not only to his qualities as a soldier—brave, efficient, faithful and true; but also to his merits as a man, bold generous and just—that we desire to do justice, and in addition to express our sincere appreciation of our loss.

4th. That we tender to our Major in thus parting with him our unspeakable regret; we assure him of our unanimous admiration, and are satisfied that blessings will attend him as he who have so faithfully served our new republic as Maj R. B. McRae.

On motion

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the State Journal, Raleigh Register, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, that they be entered on the regimental order book, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to Maj. R. B. McRae.

On motion, adjourned.

E. G HAYWOOD, Col. 7th N. C. Reg't,
Chairman.
JNO. HUGHES, *Sec'y.*

From the Raleigh State Journal.

We publish below the declaration of C. G. Perkins, who was recently examined in Raleigh under a writ of *habeas corpus*. It will be seen that he avows himself an *enemy* of the Confederate States, and further that he owes his allegiance to the United States.

The recent act of the Legislature of North Carolina upon the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus* was avowedly passed to force a trial of the prisoners arrested by the Confederate States. Under that act Perkins was brought before a Judge, and because there was no proof of technical treason against him—because two witnesses could not be produced to show that he ever gave direct assistance to the enemy, either by giving them information or otherwise aiding them, he is released on bail; an open avowed enemy is permitted to go at large to gather what information he can to send to the enemy, and to imperil the lives of our soldiers.

Because the Government restrains its enemies, a howl has gone forth from every pair of Conservative lungs in the State over the violation of personal liberty.—The first victim of Confederate oppression, as they call it, turns out to be an open enemy.

Can anything show more plainly than this one act what regard Conservatism pays to the interests of the country, and how tenderly it treats the enemies of the Confederacy?

[A true Copy.]

CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON,
Salisbury, N. C., March 6, 1863

I, Calvin G. Perkins, a prisoner confined at the Confederate military prison, in Salisbury, N. C., under charge of being a *Union man*, having been arrested by the Confederate military authorities for so expressing myself, declare, with my own free will and accord, without restraint or fear, that I am an avowed enemy of the Confederate States, and acknowledge and hold my allegiance only to the Government of the United States, and desire to go North to the United States; and I further declare that I do not now ask or desire protection from the Confederate States Government.

(Signed,) C. G. PERKINS.

Witness:
WM. G. WILLIAMS, 2d Lieut. P. G.,
H. P. ALLEN, 1st Lieut. Co. B,
N. B. ORNE, 2d Lieut. P. G.,
J. L. LYLERLY, Clerk of Prison.

Ventriloquism.

Last night I called on Col. Scott, of the Louisiana cavalry. You have often heard of him in Western campaigns. While in Kentucky, his negro boy, who has followed him since the war began, disrobed a dead Yankee, and assumed the garb of a Federal sergeant.—While on his way to Richmond a ventriloquist, one of the tribe of Benjamin, learned the story connected with the negro's apparel. After nightfall, when the negro was nodding with a valise between his feet, a deep-toned voice proceeded from it.

Voice—I say, Sam, wake up; them's my clothes you're got on.

Sam—Who's dat?

(The Colonel says that Sam's eye-balls protruded a foot when the carpet sack began the colloquy.)

Voice—I'm Ichabod Smith, of the 13th Connecticut, killed at Lexington, Kentucky. You robbed me of my clothes.

Sam—Fore God, massa Yankee, I dida't spec you'd want 'em no more.

Voice—Off with 'em d—n you.

In less than a minute Sam shucked himself. There he stood in the fireless car, on a cold winter night. His teeth chattering, his napped wool straightened, his eyes rolling about in the agony of hopeless terror. Never since has Sam touched the Yankee clothing. He wears the tattered homespun which he donned at the beginning of the war. When he reaches Knoxville, supply his wadrobe with apparel, with the certificate that it was never woven nor worn in New England, and Sam will live and die a happier man. He has, like the rest of us, a holy horror of Puritanism, in dress, religion and politics, especially in the matter of dress.

Knoxville Register.

At a recent meeting in New York, Mahoney, of Iowa, made the following remark: "If Secretary Stanton and those men who have carelessly deprived American citizens of their liberty, *should die upon their beds a natural death*, it will be owing to the forbearance of the American people."

An eccentric preacher was once asked where he thought Ralph Waldo Emerson would go after death. The witty old man replied: "The dear, good, blessed soul! I don't see in him any evidence of saving faith; but then I don't know what Satan could do with him."

THE FORT JACKSON VOLUNTEERS.—By the following paragraph, from the Vicksburg Whig, of the 7th, it appears that justice has overtaken some of these traitors:

Three of the Fort Jackson mutineers were shot here yesterday. Their names were Sergeant W. H. Brown, Company D, 1st regiment Louisiana Heavy Artillery, and Dennis Kean and Thomas Graham, of Company B, same regiment. These men mutinied at Fort Jackson, on the night of the 27th of April last, and went over to the enemy's vessels giving them, of course, information as to our strength, condition, &c. At the fight on Bayou des Altemands, some time afterwards, they were taken prisoners and brought here to be exchanged as members of a Vermont regiment. They were immediately recognized by the regiment to which they formerly belonged, and lodged in jail. Their fate, though hard was nevertheless just, and we trust it will have a salutary effect throughout our army here.

From the Confederate Union.

A Forcible Remark.

A friend said to us a few days ago,—"Is it not strange?" What said we? "Why that if a man was to go out into the street and hallo, hurrah for Lincoln, that he would be mobbed, and that if the same man goes and plants cotton for Lincoln, nothing is done to him if a man *talks*, he is crushed to the earth, but if he *acts* nobody troubles him."

Strange, but true. The man who plants cotton now to sell, gives Lincoln more direct help, than if he and all his negroes were to go into the Yankee army.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 19, 1863.

From Nassau.

By a recent arrival we are in possession of Nassau dates of the 14th instant.

The Bahama *Herald* which is before us gives little news.

The steamships Margaret and Jessie, Captain WILSON, and Victory, Captain HAMNER, had arrived from Charleston, bringing dates to the 10th instant.

It was understood that a vessel supposed to be commanded by Capt. FENNEL, loaded with cotton, and bound from Charleston to Nassau, was captured by U. S. cruiser off Abaco on the 13th instant.

The "Herald" reports neither the markets nor the ship news.

We have also the New York *World* of the 2nd inst., but its news has been anticipated by more recent arrivals by flag of truce.

THE DOURO.—The New York *Herald* says that the above vessel was captured off Cape Fear, on the 9th instant, by the U. S. Gunboat Quaker City. The Douro was chased for four hours and fired at some fifty times before she surrendered. Her cargo consisted of some four hundred and eighty bales of cotton and some tobacco. She had run at Wilmington and was bound to Nassau. She has been taken to New York.

We also learn from a private source that the schooner St. Georgeos, from this port, bound for Nassau, has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

LAST night or this morning, we believe, the moon changed, and the change of the moon is accompanied by high tides, known as "Spring tides." The occurrence of these Spring tides to-day would appear to be about the only thing that goes to indicate it particularly as *the* day set apart for opening the ball at Charleston.

All the present indications go to show that the attempt cannot be made upon Charleston during the *present* Spring tides. BURNSIDE dreads another repulse like that at Fredericksburg, and will move very cautiously. His forces require organization and concentration. His iron-clads have not yet proved their invincibility. The swamps of the coast present serious obstacles to the advance of an invading army, and the main dependence must be upon the fleet, which is discouraged by the failure at Fort McAlister and the severe loss sustained at Port Hudson.

A REVOLUTION has burst out in Poland, and the Emperor of Russia has given orders to suppress it in ten days at any price. That can no more be done than Seward can suppress the movements of the Confederate States in ninety days.

But the odds against the final success of this effort to re-establish Polish Nationality are tremendous, and indeed may be said to include the three great powers of Eastern Europe—Russia, Prussia and Austria, for they were all participators in the partition of Poland, and all have portions of the stolen property still in their possession.

At first we may expect to hear of victories obtained by the Poles, and even of divisions or jealousies between some of the parties interested. But we may rest assured that Austria will be as little inclined to permit the restoration of Polish nationality as Russia herself, since if the portion of the kingdom of Poland which Russia claims, should succeed in establishing its independence, it would carry with it Austrian and Prussian Poland as well.

For the Journal.

Refugees.

In recent country trips on our several lines of Rail Roads, I have observed at the various stations a number of former residents of our town, some holding temporary business positions, but the most of them, I presume, taking care of themselves. This is not only the case on Rail Road lines, but on remote farms and the interior towns of the State, viz: Charlotte, Salisbury, Hillsboro', Pittsboro', Raleigh and Fayetteville.

All of these men, before the war commenced, were farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Doctors and Lawyers, resident in our section and community, and it is reasonable to presume they will desire to return at the end of the war to resume their former avocations. Now, Messrs. Editors, the storm cloud of war is upon us, and ere another month, will probably burst upon us with all its horrors, and if God grants us the victory over the mercenary invaders, and our final independence be achieved, let us decree, and carry it out, that no refugee from Wilmington that is able to fire a gun and stand in the trenches, who does not assist to defend his hearth-stone, shall ever be permitted to live in our community and exercise the rights of citizenship.

Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1863

We publish the above, but without endorsing it in its full length. Many refugees had to go from here on account of the derangement of business. They could not be employed with advantage either to themselves, their families, or the community. Many have gone into the country where they may be producers instead of being only consumers of food. In other cases other causes may exist calculated to explain and excuse, if they do not justify, the absence of parties known as "refugees."

There is no doubt much truth in what our correspondent says. It is a matter well worthy of consideration; still, sweeping denunciation is calculated frequently to do serious injustice.

THE well-known steamer Giraffe arrived this morning in a Confederate port with a full cargo on government account.

For the Journal.

Fort Fisher, March 20th, 1863.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—I think it must be a mistake about the capture of the schooner St. George, Captain Fennel. He sailed from here last Sunday night and went safely through the blockaders. The "Douro" left early Sunday night, the 8th of March, and got safely past the blockaders. She must have been met out at sea on Monday by the steamer Quaker City, which was going to New York. She is not one of our blockaders. The Yankee account says the Douro did not surrender until after four hours' chase, and until fifty shot and shell were fired at her and she received a broad-side from the enemy. *Quere!* Is a British ship, with British property, subject to capture on the high sea after it has run the blockade successfully?
W. L.

THE following item appears in the *Bahama* (Nassau) *Herald*, of the 14th:

CAPTURED.—We understand that a vessel supposed to be commanded by Captain Fennel, loaded with cotton bound from Charleston to this port, was captured by an American cruiser off Abaco yesterday.

Of course this vessel reported to have been captured off Abaco on Friday the 13th, could not have been the St. George which left Wilmington on Sunday the 15th. We may add that we were not aware of the name of the commander of the St. George. The report of her capture was brought here yesterday by an arrival from Nassau.

ALL quiet yesterday at Charleston, owing perhaps to the state of the weather or the lack of preparedness on the part of the enemy. Unless an attack is made to-day, it will not probably be made for at least two weeks, if at all.

The steamer Georgiana has been run ashore near Charleston, having been completely riddled by the fire of the enemy. She has shared the fate of the Prince a Royal.—Why did not her crew set her on fire before abandoning her?

The idea that any rupture with France is likely to grow out of the controversy between MERCIER and SEWARD, we look upon as preposterous. After the affair with the British Government in regard to the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, we may rest assured that LINCOLN will shrink from no humiliation that will leave him at liberty to pursue, without interference, his policy of extermination against the South.

ALL accounts seem to agree that we we are on the eve of important movements in Middle Tennessee. Either BRAGG will have to renew the indecisive conflict of Murfreesboro' upon fresh fields in the vicinity of Tullahoma, or fall back towards Chattanooga. The necessity of this latter course, should it have to be adopted, will be one to be deeply regretted. We trust that no such necessity may arise.

It is evident, however, that ROSECRANS, the ablest and most enterprising of the Yankee Generals, has been reinforced, and is gradually pushing forward his advance, preparatory to a general move upon our lines, either with the view of driving BRAGG back by a direct attack, or of compelling him, by a flanking movement, to evacuate Middle Tennessee, in order to preserve his communications. The retention of Middle and Eastern Tennessee and Northern Alabama and Mississippi is of great importance to our army and people, so far as the question of supplies is concerned, and we feel assured that a vigorous and determined stand will be made, especially as our army is represented as being thoroughly recruited and in excellent condition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 18th, 1863.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the secret bill to organize the Supreme Court. Mr. Clay's amendment repealing the forty-fifth and forty sixth sections of the judiciary act of the Provisional Congress, was agreed to, and the bill then passed. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House was in secret session on the tax bill. It is understood that the bill will be perfected, and passed this week.

Gold was selling here yesterday at 425 premium, but declined to-day to 375.

THE CURRENCY BILL

RICHMOND, VA., March 18, 1863.

The Currency bill has been perfected and passed the Senate having taken final action in the House amendment to-day, in secret session. The first section provides that all treasury notes not bearing interest, issued previous to the first of December last, shall be fundable in eight per cent. until the 22nd of April; thereafter and until first of August in seven per cent; and thereafter no longer fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace. The notes issued since the first of December, and within ten days from the passage of this act, are fundable in seven per cents. until the first of August, and thereafter in four per cents. All call certificates outstanding on the first of July shall be deemed to be bond-bearing six per cents., payable at any date not exceeding thirty years.

The second section authorizes a monthly issue of treasury notes, bearing no interest, of an amount not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, fundable during twelve months, from the first day of the month of their issue, in six per cent bonds, and thereafter in four per cent. bonds.

The remaining sections of the act are substantially the same as published some weeks since, except that the Secretary of the treasury is authorized to sell one hundred millions six per cent. bonds, coupons payable at the option of the owner, in treasury notes or cotton certificates, pledging the government to pay in cotton at the rate of eight pence sterling per pound, six months after peace.

FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE ENEMY REPULSED.

RICHMOND, March 18th, 1863.

Information has been received here, that a skirmish occurred yesterday afternoon at Kelley's Ford, on the upper Rappahannock, between Gen'l Fitz Hugh Lee's Brigade and Pelham's horse artillery. The enemy, about 12,000 strong, under Gen'l Stoneman, succeeded in crossing at a late hour in the afternoon. Our force did not exceed two thousand. We have to lament the loss of Maj. Pelham, of Alabama, and Maj. Puller, of Virginia. The enemy were badly crippled, and retreated to the North bank of the Rappahannock, leaving their dead men and horses strewed in the roads. They also left a hospital.

FURTHER FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, March 18th, 1863.

The engagement yesterday near the Rappahannock, occurred at Jamison's woods, within six miles of Culpeper Court House. The enemy was driven across the river with heavy loss. Our loss will not exceed 250 wounded and captured. The enemy evidently contemplated a great expedition, but has been completely foiled and discomfited.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 18, 1863.

All quiet to-night. If no attack be made to morrow, it is supposed the enemy will wait fourteen days longer for the next spring tides.

The steamship Culpepo arrived from Nassau this morning. She was chased last night by three blockaders, who fired at her repeatedly. One shell burst over her deck, hurting nobody.

FROM THE WEST.

A special dispatch to the Appeal dated Panola the 15th, inst., says that the trestle work at Waterford, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, has been destroyed by the Yankees from La Grange. Several partisan companies are pursuing them with every prospect of overtaking them.

LATER FROM THE WEST.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

A dispatch to the Memphis Appeal, dated Panola, March 17th, 1863, says that two Yankee cavalry regiments occupied Hernando last Saturday night. Their further movements are unknown. It is supposed they have retrograted. Reinforcements are reported to be coming down the Yazoo Pass. It is also reported that there has been heavy arrivals of reinforcements at Memphis from above. The roads are drying, but the rivers are very difficult to cross. Tallahatchie river is rising.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, March 18, 1863.

Nothing new from above. Gen Johnston left here this morning for the army of Tennessee. Eighteen prisoners and deserters were brought in to-day from Tullahoma.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 19th, 1863.

In the Senate the bill to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the Government was under consideration. The Senate then went into secret session.

The House was in secret session. No news from the lines to day.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 19, 1863.

No signs of an attack yet. The weather is rough and threatening. The iron screw steamer Georgiana from Nassau, with a valuable cargo, including four Blakley guns, was chased ashore by the blockaders on Long Island Beach, before day this morning, and badly riddled by Yankee shots. The crew took to their boats and have reached the city.—The Georgiana was owned by English parties.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 19th 1863.

The Dispatch has Northern dates to the 16th inst.

The war news is unimportant. Gold opened at 56½ and closed at 57½ a 58 premium.

A London correspondent says the Politicians and Editors have settled down into the conviction that Seward must speedily be dismissed, in compliance with a peremptory demand of the French Government, in consequence of the Mercier correspondence on intervention, in some way, and at every hazard. It seems to be determined on as a measure of French policy. An open rupture cannot now be prevented, without that sacrifice of national honor and dignity which is now hailed as inevitable by the unfriendly British press.

FROM MOBILE AND THE WEST.

MOBILE, March 19th, 1863.

The Memphis Appeal of the 17th instant, says that everything was quiet yesterday. No enemy in sight of Fort Pemberton.

The Schooner Alina, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at a Confederate port to day, bringing Havana dates to the 12th inst. Her news is unimportant. The steamer Alice and schooner Relief had arrived at Havana.

REPORTED OUTBREAK IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

MOBILE, March 19th, 1863.

The Memphis Appeal of the 17th inst., says: Reports this morning from Port Hudson represent a serious outbreak in the Federal army, which, if correct, probably accounts for the retrograde movement of Bank's army.—Scouts report that several Yankee regiments laid down their arms and were sent back. Another rumor was that two regiments of Gen. Rust's command had driven back greatly superior forces of the enemy.

The Tribune has the following special dispatch from the Appeal, dated PANOLA, March 18th: The Federal marauders at Herando had destroyed all the county records of that place; also made a general jail delivery; stole all the horses, mules and negroes in reach. They were attacked and routed by Blythe's Battalion with a loss of several killed and wounded. Our loss was one man wounded.

From the London Times, Jan. 19th, 1863.

There is a game of forfeits, which most of us at some period of our lives have played at, in which one of the party makes a queer grimace or a ridiculous gesture, and every one else is to imitate it under pain of being fined. While it lasts the whole party is always necessarily in some ridiculous or unnatural posture, and, although it begins with shouts of laughter, yet, if it be long protracted, it ends by becoming rather tiresome. This game has been kept up with great spirit by our excellent friends across the Atlantic. The vivacious and waggish President and his more sombre and sad belongings, his Cabinet, his Congress, and his riotous and exuberant press, have all passed with clumsy contusion, changing as their leader changed, from attitude to attitude, from grimace to grimace, never being at any moment natural or true, but always being consistent in a certain uniformity of contortion. Most of these attitudes required the "indispensable negro" as an accessory, and at this moment Mr. Lincoln and all his company are walking across the world's stage arm in arm with a rather reluctant negro; each "Jorscript Yankee," however, having his tongue thrust in his cheek, one of his thumbs pointed eastwards over his shoulder, and a finger of his other hand upon his lips. All the actors are earnest to tell each other that this is nothing but "Buncombe." Cassius Clay himself would sink in his own estimation if he thought his neighbours could imagine that he was a real emancipator for emancipation's sake, or that he had any other object in view except to devastate the South by strong acts and to cajole the fools of Europe by fine words. Mr. Cassius Clay, or any of his shrewd companions in these gesticulating orgies, would be enraged if any one of his own friends thought he could be seriously so silly as to be sincere. To be a philanthropist at all would probably not be, in his opinion, very creditable to the shrewdness of the compatriot of a matter-of-fact people, whose facts are for the most part fictions; but to profess a philanthropy which can never operate except as an agency of bloodshed to be a liberator of other people's slaves and a conservator of his own, to be a proscriber of the black race in the North and West, a slave master in the middle States, and an emancipator in the South, is a contradiction which the smartest Yankee could not allow himself to be thought really capable of suggesting as worthy of serious belief by his own people. With his tongue in his cheek, then, and his thumb pointing over his shoulder Europewards, Mr. Lincoln bids his friends to understand that all he is doing is only intended to befool the Governments and the people and the press of simple minded Europe.

Happily for the safety of the quiet mediocre members of the world's society, very remarkably clever people have always too high an opinion of their own cleverness, and rate the folly and credulity of the mass at too high a point. A man who thinks everybody else in the world a fool is very likely to end by finding himself thoroughly well-appreciated. This is the present case of the pseudo emancipators of the North. Archbishop Whately, in his moderate and sensible letter to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, has stated with great accuracy the impressions made upon the people of England by these coarse and obvious attempts to entrap their sympathies. No one in England believes that the Western Americans who will not suffer a black man in their States, are actuated by any benevolent feelings towards his race. No one in England thinks that the citizens of the Atlantic cities, who are warring in order to recover the profits of slave labour, are honestly desirous to extinguish slavery. No one in England imagines that the President, who has over and over again declared that his object is to restore the Union, with slavery if he can, without slavery if he must, desires emancipation for itself. No one in England is dupe enough to credit that Mr. Seward, who has told his friends that if it would help to restore the Union he would force Massachusetts to become a slave State, has any horror of slavery. No one doubts in England, any more than any one doubts in New York, that if the South would to-morrow send a flag of truce to Washington, and offer to come back upon terms of the re-establishment of slavery in all its plenitude, and under the condition that the agitation of anti-slavery doctrines should be a penal offence all over the Union, the proposition would be received with universal rejoicings. The great mind of England is deeply impressed with the conviction of the truth of all this; and therefore it is that hating slavery, but being all unmoved by the stage tricks of Mr. Lincoln and his friends in this matter, we look upon the American contest as a purely political quarrel, and tacitly hold our opinion that, as the cause of Italy against Austria is the cause of freedom, so also is the cause of the South gallantly defending itself against the cruel and desolating invasion of the North is the cause of freedom. Fanatics in politics or in morals may have their reasons for sympathizing with a despot, and turning a deaf ear to the cries of blood which go up against him. Robespierre thought the great social change which the Days of Terror effected cheaply bought by the blood which flowed; and there are men yet alive who openly argue that Robespierre was right. There are some persons in our land who believe that a vast overbearing dominancy, which might grow up into a Power which shall threaten and at last destroy all Governments, except those of its own type, would be so great a benefit to humanity that the atrocities of Butler and M'Neill and the miseries of the millions who are crushed in this encounter are but dust upon the balance, when compared with the value of the cause which destroys them. Of this class of political visionaries Mr. Bright was at one time the dauntless exponent, and is now the less confident apologist. Mr. Bright has now withdrawn from public view what, when he commences with himself, he must know to be the only real spring of his unbounded sympathy with the North, and the only real cause also of that still more strange impudence even from remonstrance at the inhuman deeds his friends are doing and are trying to do. But Mr. Bright is not such a simpleton as to believe in the benevolent intentions of Mr Lincoln when he sets free a slave and puts arms in his hands, and then recommends him to be a docile, peaceful, and industrious servant; nor is Mr. Bright so wicked as to feign a belief that such an invitation to massacre is an act of mercy.

This exhition has been wisely left to meaner instruments. A few struggling obscurities, usurping a great name, have, either in real credulity or from a craving for notoriety, undertaken to recognize Mr. Lincoln as a benevolent man who has adopted as his mission the emancipation of the blacks. These persons, calling themselves "the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society," went on Friday last to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and presented him with a fulsome address, wherein they express equal gratitude to Mr. Lincoln, both for liberating those slaves who are in the States beyond his control, and for keeping those in slavery who are in the States within his control; and they "invoke for these acts of freedom, justice, and mercy "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious "favour of ALMIGHTY GOD." Mr. Adams had probably come fresh from reading the new volume of Congressional papers, wherein is printed a serious diplomatic correspondence upon the propriety of selling black men taken as plunder to the Brazils, and thus providing for some of the expenses of the war. He must have laughed heartily within himself to see the few woodcocks who had been caught in his springes brought before him.—He listened with proper patience to the twaddling talk of the gentlemen who had come to lay their silliness at his feet, and he responded in a speech composed of the safest generalities. But what Mr. Adams said, or what any one else said, is nothing to our present purpose.—We only desire to point out to foreigners a fact which is perfectly understood here by every one who reads the report. The character of this exhibition is the strongest possible negative proof of the opinion of the English public in this business. If this nation had really believed that Mr. Lincoln was labouring for "freedom, justice, and mercy," and not for conquest, oppression, and massacre, all the chivalry of the old slave-trade agitation would have led this movement. In person, or in their descendants, the Broughams, the Wilberforces, the Romillys, the Clarksons, the Buxtons, and the bearers of a hundred other names committed to that great cause, would have been in Mr. Adam's drawing room. The absence of these names shows what a sheer imposture the thing was. With busy Yankee agents in London, well provided with the means for "organization," nothing better could be managed than the collection of half-a-dozen nobodies, no one of whom is sufficiently known, or sufficiently and favourably known to the English public to influence the opinion of any sane Englishman on any matter of political moment. Mr. Bright has been honest enough to confess that he speaks for himself alone, and has no party at his back. These gentlemen have not been so honest, and therefore it behoves us to do this office for them.

Hooker's Army.

The army correspondent of the "Herald," under date of March 12th, says:

There are unmistakable preparations now being made for a speedy movement of the army. Our transportation is now being cut down to facilitate our movements in the coming marches, and officers are warned beforehand that all superfluous baggage must be sent home, while such poor devils as hold commissions in the line have been notified that their wages tents cannot be transported for them in future, and that in the coming campaign nothing more will be allowed them than a shelter tent apiece, such as the men have, which they can carry on their own backs. This last fact alone is sufficient forewarning of the trials, troubles, discomforts and severities of the next campaign.

Sutlers and caterers to officers' messes, who have quantities of valuable goods on hand, and who have heretofore relied on the generosity of quartermasters for the transportation of their surplus stock in the event of a march, are now looking about in a most nervous and helpless manner for some means of carrying their goods away when the order comes for a move, which no one in the army doubts will come at the earliest possible moment.

Yesterday we were favored with a clear sky and a fine drying breeze, and its effect on the face of the country has been remarkable. At seven in the morning mud was everywhere up to a horse's knees. At dusk in the evening Virginia was only fit in spots, and horsemen actually found a good gallop practicable. This of course presents to General Hooker a fresh opportunity of bringing his plans to a head.

The restrictions having been virtually removed, intercourse has lately been renewed between our pickets and those of the enemy; but the other day one of our officers, considering this state of things a violent violation of an order not yet countermanded, seized on a perfectly diminutive model of a ship—with keel, rigging and rudder complete—which the rebels had sent across the river freighted with a Richmond paper, and in which they expected to be shipped to their address a copy of the "Herald." The vess

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1863.

NOTICE.

From and after this day the subscription price of this paper will be THREE DOLLARS per year, in advance.—All subscribers now in arrears, who do not pay up by the 30th of June next, and pay one year in advance, will have their papers discontinued at that time. ☞No subscription received for less than 12 months. ☜

March 19th, 1863.

WANTED.—A few copies of the *Weekly Journal* of the 19th of February, 1863, to complete our files. Any of our subscribers having a copy of the above date, and can spare it, will do us a favor by forwarding it to us.

March 5, 1863.

☞The Governor of South Carolina has issued his proclamation prohibiting, for the space of thirty days, from the 18th of March, 1863, the exportation beyond the limits of said State, any salt, bacon, pork, beef corn, meal, wheat, flour, rice, peas, potatoes, or other provisions of any description whatever, except by Quartermasters, Commissaries, and other agents of the Confederate Government purchasing provisions for the army, who must exhibit satisfactory evidence of their official character and authority; persons from other States who purchase for their own private use and consumption and not for resale, who shall make oath to that effect before the next magistrate previous to the removal of the articles purchased, which oath the magistrate shall preserve and furnish for the use of the Solicitor of the Circuit when required; agents of counties, towns, corporations, and Soldiers' Boards of Relief, of other States, who exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such provisions in behalf of such counties, towns, corporations or Soldiers' Boards of Relief for public use or for distribution at costs and charges, and not for resale or profit.

Salt made by non-residents and cargoes entering our ports from abroad are also exempted.

If the provisions of this proclamation do not [illegible] we know not what could be sufficient. Any new material of expression in language, whether fine or coarse, would not prove sufficient to describe any inventor in republican America.

Paper is the [illegible] which can be found with any assurance. Combinations can undertake to manufacture it. [illegible]—*Charleston Courier.*

What better could be made of the cotton with a very little labor to the [illegible] Printing paper, for newspapers and books, is generally made of cotton rags, and we are at a loss to see why the raw cotton cannot be converted into paper as well as cotton rags. Clearly it is the question to be too expensive, but better that than to [illegible]

We learn from the Richmond *Enquirer* that 1350 Yankee prisoners arrived in that city on Monday last from the West. They were captured by Gen. Earl Van Dorn, on the Tallahatchie, at Hopkin's Crossing, Tennessee, and consisted of two Lieut. Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, and three Majors. They were escorted to Libby Prison.

[illegible]

The Raleigh *Register* of the 23d inst. says that its Fredericksburg correspondent reports the situation there as the same as heretofore, [illegible] there was a good deal of cannonading on Saturday. The rain and snow which has prevailed [illegible] will doubtless arrest for the present [illegible] forward movement.

We are glad to [illegible] the Governor and we trust the Governor will [illegible] anything [illegible] to get to [illegible] as soon as [illegible] they [illegible] days since by some of the [illegible] Whether the rain was just [illegible] to say, but it was made on the [illegible] had run up prices of provisions to [illegible] was utterly impossible for the [illegible] to [illegible] and the children.—The article is [illegible]

We regret that the [illegible] not exempt from [illegible] description. We learn that [illegible] some of our [illegible] and would [illegible] of buying [illegible] anything can, and [illegible] heavy [illegible] of making [illegible] learn them to be. We trust [illegible] will refuse to take any [illegible] provisions [illegible] to sustain life upon [illegible] We would say to those [illegible] your operations. No man can [illegible] country in times like the present [illegible] that the people are unable to [illegible]

We should be sorry to hear of [illegible] such a scene in our town as [illegible] Wilmington, Raleigh, and Atlanta, Georgia, but [illegible] to the present mania of speculation in the necessaries of life, we are unable to guess at what may happen. Let producers and extortioners take warning.

From Florida.

The Fernandina *Mercury* of the 21st says:

The Federal [illegible] Hunter's correspondent writing on the 22d, says that the enemy are cobblers reinforcing at Fowlers, and throwing out a heavy picket force in this direction. They are endeavoring to make Core Creek their picket line.

Wm. C. Loftin, Bedford, Florida, who was released from the Camden prison a few weeks ago, and permitted to return home by taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. [illegible], and is now in this place undergoing an investigation. What will be done with him I am not able to say.

CAPTURE.—We learn from Fort Pickens that a small schooner was captured off Pensacola since the above that Fort on Tuesday [illegible] by the blockading fleet. It appears up to the time of the [illegible] the blockaders had not fired a gun at her, for they were [illegible] at the time.

Changes of Commands in the West.

We have conversed with a gentleman from Arkansas, (says the Charleston *Mercury*) who informs us that the appointment of Gen. Kirby Smith to the command of the trans-Mississippi Department, in place of Gen. Holmes, and the substitution of Gen. Price for Gen. Hindman, who has been ordered to report to Jackson, Miss., has been highly gratifying to the troops; and there is every reason to expect that the unsatisfactory condition of things which has prevailed in that department for several months past will now be terminated.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—The C. S. steamer Stono (formerly the U. S. gunboat Isaac Smith) steamed out to the blockading fleet yesterday, under a flag of truce, carrying Lieut. Geo. H. Bier, of the Charleston, the bearer of a communication from General Pemberton in regard to Gen. Turner, commanding the blockading squadron. The Stono was boarded by a boat from the U. S. steamer Canandaigua, and the communication was then taken on board of Lieutenant Commander Worden, the commanding officer of the latter vessel.

Of the character of the contents of the letter nothing definite is known. The rumor was that it contained a formal demand for the delivery of the Ocmulgee and Keystone State, the two vessels which were captured by our iron-clads in the recent naval action.

FROM NASSAU.—The steamer Antonica, Captain Robert Thayer, from Nassau, which place she left on Tuesday, the 17th inst., arrived here yesterday. She brings a valuable assortment of goods consigned to Messrs. John Fraser & Co. Left in port the steamers Minna and Georgiana. The Nassau papers contain nothing of interest.

Charleston Mercury, 24th inst.

The above news was telegraphed to the Press yesterday morning, but for some reason unknown to the Manager here, he was ordered not to deliver it to the press.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—The Steamer Mariner, after an absence from this port for about six months, made her appearance here Sunday afternoon. We learn that she sailed from Nassau on Sunday, the 15th inst.

WE have most beautiful Spring weather to-day.—Look out for war news.

Let every acre of ground be planted in grain.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The bill as amended and passed by the Senate of the Confederate Congress, provides as follows:

1. That the Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and shall hold annually at the seat of Government two sessions.

2. The Chief Justice shall be the presiding judge of the Court and the Associate Justices shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions, otherwise, according to age.

3. The Justices shall take the oaths prescribed for the Judges of the District Courts

4. Each Justice shall receive an annual salary of $5 500.

5. All papers and judicial proceedings of any kind, pending in or returnable to the Provisional Supreme Court, are hereby transferred to the Supreme Court created by this act.

6. Repeals the 45th and 46th sections of the Judiciary Act of the Provisional Congress.

STEAMER ASHORE.—The British screw steamer Georgiana, Captain Hudson, left Nassau, N. P., on Sunday afternoon, March 15th, for this city, having on board a valuable cargo of medicines, drugs, goods, and some six pieces of field artillery of the Whitworth and Blakely patterns. About one o'clock on Thursday morning, off Dewees' Breakers, she made a schooner and a steamer; these, although very close, were passed successfully and without notice, but on proceeding a short distance discovered several others ahead, and a rocket about this time going up, the blockaders soon commenced chasing and firing. The Georgiana kept on her course for the bar until her rudder was disabled by the explosion of shell under her stern, and her hull was penetrated by several shot, one of which, it is reported, passed entirely through her. To prevent capture she was run ashore on Long Island beach, and the pipes leading into the vessel having been cut, a large amount of water was immediately let into her, which it is hoped will prevent the Yankees from getting her off. The captain, pilot and most of the crew reached the city yesterday morning in their boats, but one boat is missing up to a late hour, which it is hoped will yet be heard from. The coal burnt by the Georgiana it is said made much smoke, and it is thought that this lead to her discovery by the enemy. The blockaders were at one time so near to the Georgiana that the order to fire could be distinctly heard.

A rumor reached the city yesterday that the Yankees had set the Georgiana on fire, but it may prove incorrect.—*Chas. Courier 20th inst.*

We learn from the Charleston *Courier* of the 21st inst., that the set boat's crew of the Georgiana, supposed to have been captured, arrived in that city at an early hour on Friday morning, having been on Long Island beach nearly all Thursday night. Our pickets report that nothing could be seen of the steamer yesterday. The crew that reached the city report that the enemy had burnt her.

The Georgiana was a fine propeller steamer, built in Glasgow, Scotland, for GEORGE WIGG & Co. Her length was two hundred and thirty-six feet, and her engine two hundred and fifty horse-power. She drew but eleven and a half feet of water, and it is said would make from fifteen to seventeen knots per hour. This was her first trip.

For the Journal.

FORT FISHER, March 21st, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—*Dear Sirs*:—We beg leave for a short space in your columns to say a few words in reference to our Commanding Officer, Col L. We esteem him with or above anything we have ever seen in the shape of a Commander. And knowing he is praiseworthy, yes, worthy to be esteemed by all, we are prompted to say so in loud peals from your paper. The question may be asked, why is he so worthy? Worthy, because he is kind, genteel and considerate. Esteemed, because he seems to weigh everything that presents itself to his mind, and imparts to all around both due respect due. In short, we love him, because he is kind to all alike. And when the soldier chances to speak to him, he receives a satisfactory answer. And should we chance to get in combat with the enemy, we will stand by him to the very last extremity, let the contest be what it may. Yours, respectfully,

FOLT FISHER SOLDIERS.

Fayetteville Observer please copy.

Coffee and its Substitutes.

The use of coffee as a beverage seems to have originated among the Turks in Arabia, from whence it was carried to Europe in 1669. It has gradually become a national beverage to Europeans and Americans, as well as the Moslems, and it has been called "one of the chief luxuries of life among the people." The coffee bean is the seed of the *Coffea Arabica*, a scrub which grows to about the height of 30 feet, but is usually cut down to about six feet, to increase the yield of the bean. Its cultivation was confined until within the past century to Egypt and Arabia, but it is now cultivated in the West India and East India Islands; also in Brazil upon a most extensive scale. A single tree sometimes yields four 20 pounds of beans, and about 1,100 pounds are obtained as the crop of on acre of land. There are a number of varieties of coffee, but Mocha or Arabian is still the most famous. Its beans are small and of a dark yellow color; Java is a larger bean, and the color is a paler yellow; West India and Brazilian coffee is of a blueish grey color.

Physiologists have endeavored to account for the extended use of coffee by ascribing to it a peculiar quality for preventing the waste of animal tissue in the living being. This principle is called caffeine, and is composed of carbon 8, nitrogen 2, hydrogen 10, and oxygen 3 parts. Roasted coffee contains about 12 50 parts of caffeine. In roasting coffee great care should be exercised not to overheat it, because the caffeine in it is so liable to volatilize. The best temperature to roast coffee is 392 o Fah, and the operation should be performed in a close revolving vessel. When the beans have assumed a bright brown color, they should be cooled, if possible, in the vessel in which they have been roasted, so as to retain all the aroma that has been developed by the roasting operation. Burnt coffee beans are just as suitable for making an infusion as charred wood. Upon no account, therefore, should coffee beans be so heated in roasting as to char them. Coffee should never be boiled, because the boiling action volatilizes the aromatic rosin in it, and this constitutes nearly three per cent. of the beans. It should be ground as finely as possible, and scalded with water heated to the boiling point. It can be clarified with the white of eggs or isinglass. This information relates to pure coffee.

In Germany and England the poorer classes, who cannot afford to buy coffee, use mixtures of it, and in many cases, other substances as entire substitutes. In Germany dried yellow turnips and chicory root mixed together are employed as a substitute; chicory is also very generally mixed with common coffee in England. Lately, several mixtures and substitutes for coffee have become more common among our own laboring people on account of the great rise in the price of coffee. In some of our country villages, German families roast acorns and use these as substitutes for coffee. Roasted rye is an old and well known substitute, and so is "Cobbett's coffee, which consists of roasted corn. Many persons roast white beans and peas, and mix them with coffee, others roast carrots and beets, and make a mixture of them with coffee. In some parts of France a mixture of equal parts of roasted chestnuts and coffee is used.

It makes a very superior beverage to chicory, turnips, and all the other articles mentioned. The substitutes for coffee are innumerable, and so far as taste is concerned, this is a mere matter of cultivation. If any of these substitutes for coffee contained caffeine or a similar principle, they would answer the same purpose, and their use should be inculcated; but in all the analysis that we have examined of chicora, turnips, carrots, beets, peas, beans, corn and rye, no such substance as caffeine is mentioned, therefore they are not true substitutes for it in a chemical and physiological sense. We have been unable to obtain a satisfactory analysis of chestnuts and acorns, but it is well known that these contain tannic acid, and it is certain that caffeic acid is very nearly allied to it; hence they may have a close resemblance to coffee in taste, and perhaps in effect also.—*Scientific American.*

Turned Up Again.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

We learn direct from Norfolk that General Burnside has turned up in command of the 9th army corps, about seventeen thousand, at Newport News, and that he has moved his whole command to Suffolk, where he now commands about thirty-two thousand troops.

Gen Dix has ordered that no market carts enter Norfolk or Portsmouth, and that no provisions, except for the army, shall be sent to those cities. The city jail in Norfolk now contains many respectable lady prisoners and citizens from the neighborhood.

Fort Norfolk is a prison, and contains Capt. Causey, of Princess Anne county, of Gen. Elzey's staff, captured in January; Capt. Wrighting, of North Carolina, captured while on furlough, and now paralyzed; Dr. Greene, of Danville, Virginia, held as hostage for Dr. Rucker; Lieut. E. N. Mann, Adjutant of Col. Mallet's N C regiment, captured at Kinston; also Joseph Jones, farmer; James Garrison and —— Siddingston. D. M. W. Nash, captured on Nansemond river on the 17th of October, and held as a spy, has been released, there being no evidence against him.—Mrs. Johnson, of Norfolk, captured at same time, was held in prison at the Fort, and is now closely guarded in Norfolk.

Messrs Editors:

Not having seen any obituary notice of the late Dr. W. G. HOOPER, who died in Wilmington of the prevailing epidemic, Oct. 31 h, 1862, in the 54th year of his age, will you please give insertion in your paper to the following brief notice:

The deceased was a native of the State of Maine, and came to exile in Wilmington about six years ago; since that period he was constantly engaged in the duties of his profession. He was always distinguished for urbanity, a sense of honor, and gentleness of manners; possessed of a fine appreciation of the courtesies of society, as a gentleman he had few superiors in his ministrations among the sick, it may be said of him that few physicians, if any, had more extensive charity practice, and none, most truthfully, who performed the noble task with more alacrity than he did.

His zeal in the performance of duty was not for the applause of his fellow-men, but as a higher obligation—as an earnest of which his martyrdom gave evidence. A bereaved wife mourns the irreparable loss of a kind, loving and indulgent husband. May he who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb comfort and sustain her in this her sad hour of affliction.

The Very Latest from the North.

We are indebted to Captain Phillip Cashmeyer for a copy of the New York Herald of the 14th instant, received by flag of truce boat at City Point. The following is a summary of its contents:

The Herald's "Situation" Article.

There are symptoms of a coming movement in General Hooker's army. The transportation resources are being cut down, and officers have been notified that all superfluous baggage must be sent home. The officers of the line are to be allowed nothing in the shape of camp equippage, except shelter tents which they can carry on their backs. This means an active and probably arduous campaign. The roads have dried up in that vicinity considerably within the past few days, and everything now looks favorable for a forward movement.

On the rebel side equally active preparations appear to be going on. Charleston is awaiting calmly for an attack, and General Beauregard has revoked all furloughs and recalled absentees to their posts.

A despatch from Memphis reports a fight on the Yazoo river, in which seven thousand prisoners and eight transports are said to have been captured. It was known in Washington that such a movement by our gunboats was in contemplation, with the intention of cutting off the supplies of the rebels, and therefore it is quite probable that a battle has taken place, although the particulars have not yet reached us.

There is nothing later from Vicksburg.

Rumors were rife in Cairo yesterday, and reached this city by telegraph, that Fort Donelson and Fort Henry had been captured by the rebels; but the reports are not credited. A gentleman who arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday from Savannah says that immense armies are massed in Tennessee—one to hold General Rosecranz in check, while the other flanks him, enter Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati. They are only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry to commence operations.

Gen Granger's force, which went in pursuit of Van Dorn, returned to Franklin on Wednesday. The rebels fled beyond Duck river, as we before reported. There were several cavalry skirmishes, and some three hundred ragged fellows were picked up in the pursuit.

Col. Richardson and some 400 of his rebel guerillas were surrounded and captured at Covington, Tenn., by a body of Union troops, on Monday last.

By the arrival of the Australasian at this port, yesterday evening, we have dates from Europe to the 1st instant—two days later. The despatch of Mr. Seward, rejecting the French proposal for mediation, provokes the criticism of the London journals. The "Times" says it is quite consistent with all Mr. Seward has previously written upon the subject, and that the Secretary of State is either preternaturally right or incomprehensibly wrong. The "Post"—Palmerston's organ—is more bitter, and declares that, emanating, as this document does, from the Federal Cabinet, it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse its own, in the face of the world, so much arrant folly, blood and absurd nonsense.

The "Morning Star" considers the document unanswerable; it is greatly pleased with it, and that henceforth, no even the mildest form of intervention can have the least hope of success.

The Paris "Pays" treats the matter somewhat indifferently, merely stating the purport of Mr. Seward's response, that in the opinion of the Cabinet at Washington a more practicable means would be for deputies from the disaffected States to come to Congress, where projects of arrangement could be discussed, and, if adopted, submitted to the sanction of a National Convention.

The London correspondent of the Manchester "Guardian" says that the Confederate loan has been freely taken on the Continent, and that England will have no more of it than she can get from foreign markets.

The Currency Act.

The bill to be entitled "an act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes," has passed both Houses of Congress. We subjoin a synopsis of its provisions:

1. All Treasury notes, not bearing interest, issued previous to 1st of December last, shall be fundable in eight per cent. bonds or stock until 22d April, 1863; thereafter, until 1st August next, in seven per cents, and thereafter, shall be fundable or fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace. Notes issued after 1st December last, and within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be fundable in seven per cents, until 1st August next, thereafter, shall be fundable only in four per cent. bonds. All such notes so funded shall be receivable, etc., as aforesaid. All certificates outstanding on 1st July next, shall after that time be deemed to be bonds, bearing six per cent interest.

2. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, monthly, amount of notes, not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, funable within six months from date of issue in six per cent. bonds, thereafter, in four per cent bonds.

3. Notes fundable in six per cent. bonds may be converted into call certificates bearing five per cent. per annum, and, if not reconverted within six months, shall be exchanged for a six per cent. bond. Notes fundable in four per cent. bonds may be converted, at any time, into call certificates, bearing four per cent. interest, until reconverted or paid.

4. All bonds or stock issued under this act to be payable not less than thirty years after date, but shall be redeemable five years after date, at the pleasure of the Government.

5. Authorizes the purchase of Treasury notes bearing no interest issued after passage of this act until whole amount in circulation shall no exceed $175,000,000.

6. The notes shall be of any denomination not less than $5, now authorized by law.

7. Authorizes an increased issue of $1 and $2 notes and also an issue of fifty cent notes not fundable.

8. Authorizes the sale of six per cent. bonds at par for Treasury notes issued since 1st December, to such of the Confederate states as may desire to purchase the same, or the sale of such bonds when guaranteed by any State, to an amount not exceeding $200 000,000. Also authorizes the sale, at par, of $100 000,000 coupon bonds, six per cent—the coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner in currency, or cut on certificates, which pledge the Government to pay the same in cotton, at the rate of 4d sterling per pound, to be delivered at any time within six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, or Wilmington, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

9. Provides for the publication of the act.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—We have before us files of the Houston (Texas) News to the 11th ult. The news from that section is generally unimportant.

The News publishes part of an extra from the Houston Telegraph in regard to Missouri affairs, which will be new to our readers. The Telegraph says that the Missouri militia, under General Harney, have rebelled against the Lincoln authority, retained the arms put into their hands by the Abolitionists, and seized upon every town of importance on the Missouri river, together with a vast amount of supplies, arms and ammunition. The writer says:

Upon the reception of this important news by Gen'l Hindman, at Louisburg, he dispatched immediately Generals Marmaduke and Shelby, with 10,000 cavalry and infantry to their relief, until his main force could be brought up. It was also said that General Hindman himself has gone into Missouri to confer with Harney and perfect their combinations. God grant it may all be true—or even one half of it.

Jackson Crisis.

If the New York papers report truly, more than 5000 bales of American Cotton have reached New York in one week lately, from Liverpool. Are the English spinners so well supplied with Cotton that they can afford to let Cotton go to New York? Is this Cotton purchased in Liverpool for New York? In connection with the fact that at our latest accounts from Liverpool, American Cotton was advancing and other descriptions declining, this return of Cotton may be noted as one of the results of the war and a practical comment on the Yankee talk about an early suppression of the rebellion.

It may also suggest the question whether there is not Cotton enough now extant, under present circumstances, and whether even apart from immediate necessities of the army and our citizens, it will not be the best policy to secure a full crop of provisions?

Charleston Courier.

We regret to learn that the Printing establishment of Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright of Greensboro', was destroyed by fire on Moday last. This enterprising firm had just got fairly under way in publishing school books, now so greatly needed in the Confederacy.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fourteen Months to the Meeting of Congress.

Such is the title of a bulky pamphlet which lies before us. Its author is Mr. F. L. Howard, of Baltimore, late editor of the Baltimore Exchange. It is a very valuable contribution to the annals of these times, and will be referred to in the future as an interesting memorial of the "Reign of Terror" in the United States in 1861 and 1862. Its suggestive title would have astonished our ancestors of 1776 and 1789, who as soon expected to see the feudal system come to life in this land as the inauguration of Bastiles, to punish men for their opinions and sentiments. They saw the ponderous key of the Bastile of France, in Paris, sent to Washington by Lafayette, because he believed that in this land tyrants and despots would never be able to regain it, and that it would be considered as a relict simply of an extinct despotism. It may now be taken from the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, for who cares about looking at a key that has become common in all parts of the United States. Strange to say, the principal leader in the movement which destroyed the French Bastile, and who sent the Key to Washington, has been insulted in his memory by having a meaner Bastile called by his name—the patriotic Lafayette.—Not one stone was left upon another to tell of the enormities of the French Bastile, and we hope to live to see the day when an indignant people will level the American ones to the earth, and build monuments to liberty upon the spots which mark their ruins!

The writer of this book under review is the grandson of Francis S. Key, the author of the beautiful and patriotic ode to our national flag (called "The Star Spangled Banner." Forty seven years, exactly to a day, after the latter wrote it, in admiration of the principles that that flag was the emblem of his grand child was illegally seized and kidnapped, and carried to the same Fort McHenry, the observation of which inspired Mr. Key in his immortal lines. Those who claim to be the peculiar friends of the flag—who pretend to be wrapped all over in the Star Spangled Banner, were guilty of this outrage upon his descendant not only in blood, but in patriotism? What materials for history!

The party pledged to a free press in its party platform, made it its first business after its assumption of power to destroy its liberty. More than forty papers it destroyed by illegal, mob and Government violence, and the rest it put under a French and Austrian censorship. The friends of free speech out of power made free speech a crime when in power, to be punished by incarceration in a dungeon. It throws its thousands of victims into the filthy prisons for the same reason that the heathen Roman Emperors cast the Christians into the dens of wild beasts and into devouring flames, because it disagreed with their own opinion. In malice its heart was as black and as full of hate to every one that dissented from its views as was the Roman Emperors; and if his power had been as absolute it would would probably have detained them to a worse fate.

The faction that inaugurated the reign of terror in the United States, which embarked so earnestly in a domestic war that has cost the nation hundreds of thousands of valuable lives and seas of blood, and appalled the world by its horrors, was the peace humanitarian philanthropic party when out of power.—Like the leaders of the French Jacobins, who were opposed to capital punishment, and who created the guillotine, upon which was shed the best blood of France, our Jacobins were professed philanthropists and urged forward the most cruel scheme of persecution they could devise in the name of humanity just as they destroyed free speech and a free press in the name of liberty. No despot was ever so dangerous to liberty and its professed friends; no tyrants were ever so cruel as our humanitarian philanthropists.

Miscellaneous Items from U. S. Papers.

Eleven hundred and eighty bales of cotton have been brought to New York from Liverpool during last week.

John Van Buren says whenever he sees the Democratic train about to run off the track he gets off and walks.

The prize steamer Adela has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Key West, and the prize steamer Virginia, bark M. Williamson and brig J. W. Sawyer, with prize cargo of twenty seven vessels, have left Key West for New York.

The British steamer Peter Hoff, with a valuable cargo, was captured, on the 25th of Febuary, off St. Thomas, by the U. S. gunboat Vanderbilt, and has arrived at Key West for adjudication. Also the Yankee schooner Belle, purporting to be from Nassau and bound for Port Royal. An agreement to run the blockade was found on board of her.

The Northern papers are compelled to admit the great mortality in their army opposite Vicksburg. The Memphis Bulletin says that too many spades have to be directed from the digging of the canal to the digging of graves. The number of deaths is reported at really a hundred a day. No special cause is assigned for this unusual amount of sickness. Hospital accommodation too, are limited.

The Twelve-Pounder Napoleon Gun.

This gun was introduced by the French Emperor into service, as superseding all other smooth bore field artillery, is a lighter gun than the former twelve-pounder, and thus capable of being manœuvred by six horses on the field. It has a smaller charge of powder than the old twelve-pounder, and is employed to project either shot or shell; hence called by the French, "Gun Howitzer."

This gun, by order of the Ordnance Bureau, is to supersede all other smooth bore artillery in the Confederate service, which latter will be gradually withdrawn, and replaced as above. These guns are now being manufactured rapidly at the Government foundry and machine works in this city, which will soon be able to cast and complete one every twenty-four hours.

Experiments are now being made, under the direction of Col. Rains, on the new Austrian gun metal, which is a combination of bronze, zinc, and wrought iron, and some guns have already been made for trial. The metal is exceedingly tough, hard and elastic. The department of gun making is under the charge of Mr. J. Van-Buren, the able Superintendent of the works. The gun carriages, caissons, travelling forges, and battery wagons, are made under the superintendence of Mr. F. L. Karkey, at the Arsenal, and are fully equal in quality and workmanship, to any made in the Federal service.

It is designed to make the Government works at Augusta a great arsenal of construction, where ammunition, field artillery, projectiles, and ordnance stores in general, will be made in large quantities, for the use of the army.

The powder works are daily increasing in capacity; when finished, will be the largest works of the kind existing. They are now superior to any known, possessing all the improvements that experience suggested, many of which are due to Colonel Rains, who has considerably furthered the process of manufacturing powder, the quality of which is equal to the best standard of European and Federal works, proved by tests made here, with the ballistic and gun pendulume. The productions of these works have already exceeded the entire cost, and saved the Government nearly two millions of dollars.

Among the improvements in fixed artillery projectiles, made lately, the new fuse, invented by Captain I. P. Girardey, for the explosion of rifle shells, has been tested successfully, and approved by Col. Rains, as superceding all others in simplicity and effectiveness. It can be carried in the tube pouch by the gunners, and fixed at time of loading, and is perfectly secure from all danger of explosion in transportation or loading.

Augusta Chronicle.

The "Termination of the War."

The following is an official copy of the joint resolution in relation to the termination of the present war, introduced in the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., by Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

WHEREAS, A war of two years has demonstrated the impracticability of enforcing upon the people of the Confederate States a government not of their own choice, and rendered incompatible with their safety and honor a future political union between the belligerent parties; and, whereas, the Confederate States maintain the struggle for the right of self-government, inherent in the people of the sovereign States composing it, and successfully vindicated in the war of the revolution, seeking no aggression upon others, and earnestly desiring the early termination of a strife fruitful only in disaster and injury to both parties; therefore,

Resolved, For the purpose of bringing the war to a close, and adjusting the terms of an honorable peace; the Congress of the Confederate States declare, as in their judgment a proper basis therefor, the following propositions:

I. The recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

II. The withdrawal of all military force from the States of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland, and the determination of their political destinies left to the popular will in each.

III. A fair partition of the public property and liabilities of the United States, as existing at the date of the formation of the government of the Confederate States, between the parties.

IV. The restoration of confiscated, sequestrated and other private property taken against the usages of war, including debts, or their value, to their owners.

V. The concession of the free navigation of the Mississippi river, and of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

"There are but two things that are positive goods—health of body and health of mind, and but two things that are positive evils—pain of body and pain of mind."

THE TRUE [illegible] OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Editor of the Atlanta Confederacy:—Some time ago an article appeared in your paper, copied from one of your exchanges, purporting to give the pedigree and early history of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. As the article in question abounded in errors, which the writer of this article, by personal acquaintance, with the subject, is enabled to correct, and as the subject itself is one of general interest, he feels it to be his duty to lay before the public a true statement of the facts.

The man known as Abraham Lincoln, who now sits in the seat once occupied respectively by Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and Jackson, was born in the county of Hardin, now the county of Darne, in the State of Kentucky, and about forty miles from where the writer of this article lives when at home. The mother was a single woman of very low social position, by the name of Hannah Hanks. She was generally reputed to have from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of negro blood in her veins, and always associated with negros on terms of equality. According to the statement of Hannah Hanks, her illegitimate child was the son of Abraham Inlow, (who was still alive and in Kentucky in September in 1861) I have, myself, heard her make this statement. Moreover, Inlow always claimed the child as his own. Here, then, is the testimony of the two witnesses most conversant with the facts, both establishing beyond cavil that Inlow is Lincoln's father.

I will here give you a few facts in relation to Inlow He was originally from North Carolina, but emigrated to Kentucky when very young. He is quite tall, being about six feet three inches in height. He goes barefoot in summer, and I have never seen him with a coat on but once. His pants are held up by one suspender only, worn over the left shoulder. His nose is disfigured by having a piece about the size of a dime bit out of it in a fight.

When little Abe was four years and six months old, his mother intermarried with a man by the name of Lincoln, and the boy was afterwards called by his stepfather's name. One night old Lincoln coming home and finding Inlow at his house, felt those pangs which once disturbed the noble Othello and caused him to immolate the spotless Desdemona. He felt those sad pangs, but he did not go off into soliloquies nor talk tragedy, but like a backwoodsman of the coarser mould, he pitched into Inlow, and they had a regular "set to." Lincoln bit off a portion of Inlow's nose, and the latter severed Lincoln of one joint of his thumb. After this affair old Lincoln became extremely cruel to Abe, and his mother found it necessary to send him to live with a lady who lived in the neighborhood. There he remained until he was about thirteen years of age. By this time he was also able to work on the farm, and old Lincoln reknited towards him and permitted him to return and live with him. The lady who gave Abe a home at this time was Mrs. McBryde, who afterwards moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and who was still living on the 15th of February, 1862, at which time the writer of this article saw her and conversed with her. She can substantiate the statements here made. During Abe's residence at Mrs. McBryde's he was sent to an ordinary old field school for three years, and there obtained the rudiments of a rough education.

After his return home he went no more to school.—Neither old Lincoln nor his wife (Abe's mother could read and could not see the use of an education. Abe was now put to hard work, and was even compelled to work on Sundays. This he could not stand, so he ran away from Lincoln and went as a hand on an Ohio flat boat. From this position he was promoted to the position of a deck hand on a steam boat. Afterwards he quit the River, went into Illinois, near Springfield, and became clerk of a saw mill. He soon afterwards studied law and commenced practising before magistrates' courts. With his subsequent history the public are acquainted, and I do not propose to speak of it, my object being to supply information concerning that portion of his life which seemed to be least understood.

ONE OF JOHN MORGAN'S ORIGINAL SQUADRON.

Fair Ground Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

The *Standard* asserts that it can prove, if necessary, that the secessionists are engaged in destroying confidence in Confederate money; that these individuals throughout the State generally refuse to receive Confederate money in cancellation of their contracts. The allegation is as false as it is mean and contemptible.—While there are doubtless individuals in every community, who refuse to receive this currency, the charge that secessionists mainly are culpable in this particular, is so unprincipled and untrue that we very much doubt whether there is another public journal in the State that has uttered it. This however is the way that paper makes party provender. It is after the "loaves and fishes," it wants office. Its editor wants to be Governor, or Senator, or something *big*. We tell that paper that now is no time to quarrel about who shall have the offices. High-minded, meritorious men, care nothing about these things at any time. It is contemptible; it is unpatriotic; it is heart-sickening at the present, when almost all our able-bodied men are struggling in deadly combat against overwhelming odds upon the field of strife, and while our people at home—thousands of them are at the very door of starvation, to be quarreling and fighting among ourselves over the paltry thing—the spoils of office—who shall have this position—who shall have that.

If we were disposed to make a party issue with that paper upon this subject, we should be able to point out by name, scores of Conservatives who are continually depreciating Confederate money, and who refuse to receive it in payment of debt, while we know of not one single original secessionist who refuses it.

Nor would we confine ourselves to obscure or private individuals. Those who have been in power; those who wield a strong influence among the people; even those who with their own Conservative hands signed the ordinance of secession, have refused to receive Confederate money in payment of dues. We tell the *Standard* that it will not do to charge secessionists alone of this crime. The instrument is a two-edged tool, it will cut two ways, but in cutting down one original secessionist we warrant the assertion, that so far as our information extends, it will cut down not less than fifty hypocritical self-styled Conservatives.

Western Sentinel.

Sour Grapes.

In an editorial notice of the attack on Fort McAllister, the New York *Herald* thus attempts to explain the repulse of their "iron safes" by our little garrison. It will be remembered that the Port Royal correspondent of the *Herald* announced that the expedition to the Ogeechee was to perform wonders which would astonish the world. If they only desired to train their inexperienced hands they might have wasted their powder on some oyster bank with quite as much profit and more safety. The *Herald's* story will do to tell to the marines; even the Yankees won't believe it. The *Herald* says:

"The fact that Fort McAllister was not actually taken does not depreciate the merits of the iron-clad fleet. Had it been a stone or brick fort it would have been knocked to pieces. Fort Sumter, for instance, would have been made a heap of ruins in half the time. But, being an earthwork of a peculiar construction, and the damage being repaired as fast as it was inflicted, Fort McAllister was enabled to hold out for a time; but, had it been necessary to reduce it, there can be little doubt its demolition would have been achieved. Indeed, if it had been worth while, the fort could have been taken by a land attack. The object in attacking it at all was to capture or destroy the Nashville, protected by its guns. That accomplished, there was no longer any necessity to continue the fight. The bombardment that followed the destruction of the rebel craft was merely to train the inexperienced hands on the other iron-clads and prepare them for greater achievements."—*Savannah News.*

FORT MCALLISTER.—The New York Herald publishes a "correspondence" of about ten columns about the bombardment of Fort McAllister, &c. It says its capture was not the object of the expedition. The Fort was of "no consequence." The object was to test the strength and capacity of the Monitors and to train the gunners. Success is due as much to Commander Worden as to the qualities of the Monitors.—"The time is not far distant when our iron-clads will give such a report of themselves as will be heard at the ends of the earth." [A loud report.] T-r-e-m-e-n-d-o-u-s l-o-u-d.

A petition has been largely signed in Minnesota, it is said, to have the Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed from that State—to Boston Common! We don't know whether the petitioners wish to punish Boston or the Indians. If they simply design to exterminate the red savages, the white savages (the Abolitionists) would soon accomplish the work, however. Those who were not killed off with poisonous liquors might possibly (who knows?) be shipped off to Cuba as slaves, after the same fashion in which the Puritan ancestors, when they first came over, treated the natives whom they found in possession of the soil. The Mayflower, we believe, was engaged in this traffic, after discharging its original cargo at Plymouth Rock.

New York Argus.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 23rd, 1863.

In the Senate, a report was presented from the Committee of Conference on the subject of regulating the impressment of private property for the use of the army. The bill reported, provides that when property belonging to a producer is impressed, it shall be appraised by two disinterested persons, who shall award just compensation; the bill also provides for the appointment of two commissioners in each State; one by the President, the other by the Governor, who shall fix a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener, which shall regulate the agent, to be paid for property impressed in the hands of any person other than the producer or person holding the same for their own use.—The bill was postponed until to-morrow. The bill to establish a Court of Claims was discussed until adjournment.

In the House the tax bill was passed. When the doors opened the impressment bill was reported from the Committee of Conference, discussed and passed. The bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties was considered till adjournment.

IMPRESSMENT OF FLOUR—INJUNCTION GRANTED.

RICHMOND, March 23d, 1863.

On application of Wm.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The March of Revolution.

Revolutions, it has been well said, never go backward. Human wisdom cannot comprehend their ending from any signs that attend their beginning. They run their steady course, often developing results that were neither anticipated nor desired by those who made them. They as often overturn the public liberties as they result in establishing them on firmer foundations. Thus, we may well imagine, did the Northern people look at the commencement of the now pending war, that it would swallow up their liberties, and put their lives and property wholly at the will and mercy of a despot. Nor were we of the South prepared to expect some scenes that have been enacted in our own midst. And the end is not yet, for the longer the great struggle continues, the further we shall be likely to drift from those safe principles of constitutional law and admit to sound precedents to which we are indebted for safety and happiness hitherto. We have seen one by one, the barriers of the Constitution, which were erected to prevent the aggressions of the Government upon the rights of its citizens, have been rudely broken down by the Government of Abraham Lincoln. Our liberties have been shocked, and our devotion to our institutions has but increased with our observance of the repeated violations of the Constitution and law which have marked the whole course of the Northern government.

This is flagitious in itself, and certainly with no purpose to violate the rights and privileges of the people, or the section of our Legislature in its late manifest departure from the strict letter of our Constitution. It has assumed powers not granted to it by the fundamental law, and essayed, in the name of the people, to do for them what the Constitution has committed inalienably to their own keeping. It is not less a violation of the Constitution for the Legislature to chose delegates and senators for the people of Western Virginia, because of the present situation, than it would be were they to elect to act as self-agents for the people of this or any other part of the State not occupied by the enemy. Whatever may have been the policy that dictated the act, it is wrong in principle and in fact. It is without warrant of the Constitution, and the Legislature, to a certain extent, a self-purchased body. It has just as much right to declare that Western members shall occupy seats for life in the General Assembly as it has to declare that they shall not one day longer than the term for which they were elected. The principle is the same, whether the new term be longer or shorter; and we have that those members of the Legislature who resign their offices by this new and unheard of tenure, not as much right to legislate for Virginia as Mr. Lee and his colleagues in the Abolition Congress at Washington have to represent us there. It may be, too, that this unfortunate, and unauthorized act of the Legislature will give rise to difficulties in the Legislature will give rise to difficulties in the Legislature will give rise to difficulties in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

From Lincolndom.

LAST evening we had the pleasure of a brief interview with a gentleman who arrived here as a passenger in the steamer *Giraffe* from Nassau, to which latter place he came from New York in the Steamer British Queen, which sailed from New York on the 2nd instant.

The gentleman, an officer in the army of the Confederate States, and formerly with Gen. Price in Missouri, came through with his family from Canada, and while in New York went unreservedly in public without difficulty or suspicion, not being known personally in the city. He confirms all that has been said about the very great revolution in public opinion in New York and elsewhere in reference to the war. No repressive act can prevent the expression of opinions and feelings adverse to the administration, the war, the everlasting nigger, the emancipation proclamation, etc.

Another effort will be made to arouse another outburst of nationality and "the old flag,"—to preach another crusade against the South, but in the opinion of our informant, with indifferent success. So he was assured by gentlemen of Southern feelings in New York, of whom there are many, but all, or nearly all such who are really trustworthy, are of Southern birth, mostly Kentuckians, Missourians, some Tennesseans, some from New Orleans, and in fact some from all sections where the peculiar positions of their homes renders it impossible for them to strike a blow in defence of the rights of their respective States.

With the new and immense issue of greenbacks, gold, in spite of all that can be done to the contrary, will soon jump up to one hundred per cent. premium, and this point once reached, all limit will speedily disappear, and gold will continue to rise and currency to go down with railroad velocity.

Nassau is a perfect den of speculators. The sudden influx of trade there has set the business men all crazy, and not the business men only, but everybody in general. Nobody looks at you or any other man "without calculating how much he may be cheated out of you before you part. It is now flood tide with the Nassauites and they mean to make the most of it before they are left high and dry by the reflux, which must come.

By the way, we were a little surprised to learn that North Missouri, that is, that part North of the Missouri River is, as a whole, actually more Southern in its feelings than South Missouri or that part South of the river. The mountainous character of the country, as well as the poorness of the soil in a large part of Southern Missouri is unfavorable to slave labor. There is little wealth, and the average intelligence of the population bears a considerable resemblance to that of the least favourably situated portions of East Tennessee. This applies, of course to the more hilly and rocky sections. The true Southern emigration from Virginia and the Carolinas has been mainly to that portion lying on and North of the Missouri river, the rich alluvial of which gives profitable employment to slave labor in the raising of hemp and tobacco.

As a whole, however, we think the ratio four to one, before we can make a settlement of our own redemption until the Confederate armies can enter her territory with the intention of remaining and assert the supremacy that a determined people can enforce.

Mere rebels do more harm than good by inducing people to join the standard of which they think, the fortunes and the cause of the Confederacy are the worst enemies of the South.

However, our informant is confident that all will come right and Missouri will occupy her natural position by the side of her sisters of the Confederacy.

By the way, he doubted whether the Northern conscription would be enforced to any great extent. Of voluntary enlistments there will be none. It is true every effort is being made by means of public meetings, exciting appeals, and by the free use of money to prepare the people for the draft, but he thought the reaction will be so great that the draft will be a failure.

We have [illegible] the Confederacy [illegible] the Yankees [illegible] the Yazoo [illegible] Fully one [illegible] Vicksburg is [illegible] straight [illegible] miles by [illegible] the last ride of that stream [illegible] Arkansas, a short cut from [illegible] stream known as Coldwater [illegible] the extreme North West of Miss[illegible] at the very low [illegible] the main branch of the [illegible] at times to the mouth of Cold[illegible] connects the Coldwater [illegible] directly as we think. [illegible]

Once [illegible] an immense [illegible] of the best cotton [illegible] they would have a chance to intercept [illegible] and the same [illegible] which were run up the [illegible] for safety from the enemy, [illegible] Mississippi above Vicksburg.

It can only be by [illegible] that the enemy can expect to [illegible] Vicksburg by this expedition, [illegible] cotton stealing [illegible]

We expect to hear more from that quarter shortly, as much depends upon the movements now going on. It is only at high water, [illegible] winter—that boats, or even flats can [illegible] the cypress [illegible] the Coldwater. If low water overtakes the enemy, he is likely never to get back to his base of operations on the Mississippi.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—Originally there was a joint demonstration made against Mexico, in which demonstration France, England and Spain were joint participants, the ostensible object being to compel Mexico to observe treaty stipulations in regard to debts due, or indemnities promised to subjects of the allied governments, or of any of them.

England and Spain have withdrawn from the expedition, either professing themselves satisfied with the terms offered by Mexico, or feeling that the difficulties of the enterprise would more than counter-vail all its profits or advantages.

France alone keeps up the war. She now professes, or her Emperor professes for her, a desire to see established in Mexico a strong and permanent government, whether monarchical or republican, with sufficient power to give some assurance for the observance of treaty stipulations with foreign countries, and with sufficient energy to secure the peace and advance the prosperity of the Mexicans at home.

Disguised, and but thinly disguised, under all this is a desire on the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON to secure for France a foothold in some tropical or semi-tropical region whence she can derive the great staples of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, etc., which, however, he will hardly find in Mexico to any great extent, not at least so far as cotton is concerned, although cotton *can* be grown there, and is to some extent, but not enough for exportation, as also coffee, which grows even more luxuriantly than on the island of Cuba.

The difficulties of the conquest of Mexico, to Europeans unaccustomed to the climate, unacquainted with the country and without friends among the inhabitants must be great—much greater than even LOUIS NAPOLEON, shrewd as he is, can have had any notion of it. Mexico was much easier penetrated into at the time of CORTEZ than it is now. Under the MONTEZUMAS the interior of the country was better cultivated and the roads were in better order. Besides, the Empire of MONTEZUMA, though the leading, was not the only power, and thus CORTEZ had the co-operation of native tribes and of rival potentates.

The cumbrous appliances of modern warfare also render a campaign in a country like Mexico very trying upon the energies and resources of an invading army, all of whose means have to be drawn from a distant continent, for the FRENCH can hardly hope to draw much from the country through which they march.

We need not be surprised, therefore, that, so far, the French have made comparatively little progress in their advance on the Mexican Capital. But at the same time, we may be assured that the able organizer at the head of the French Government will know how to adapt means to ends so as to secure final success to his arms and as much success to his policy as the nature of the country and the population may render possible.—We do not think that the measure of the latter can ever be great. The population is mixed—mongrel. The proportion of fertile land to arid and rainless wastes, barren mountains, or deadly swamps is small. The distribution of moisture is not such as to adapt any extensive portion of the country to the profitable growth of cotton—the supply of labor is precarious, the means of transportation are bad, and "the situation" generally unpromising.

It may be that Mexico is not sought for or meddled with on its own account, but simply as affording the fulcrum upon which to rest the lever for moving the rest of the continent. Who can tell? WHO can undertake to prophecy when even a day may effect so many startling changes?

The fact is that even now, while we write, the complications in Poland and Hungary may call for all the energy, tax all the resources, and give scope for all the ambition that the French Emperor has to expend; and indeed, the despatches just received (through Northern channels, however,) go fully to confirm this idea. With Poland and Hungary in arms, Europe will have little surplus enthusiasm, and its potentates little spare power to be expended on this comparatively remote continent. As the thing now stands it does seem to us that we must fight out the fight single handed, and as best we may. The only power not likely to be seriously complicated is our enemy.—We allude to England. The Queen of that country is a very good woman in her way, but has a large proportion of the stubbornness, with not a little of the hereditary predisposition to insanity, which has more than once displayed itself in her family, and which, in the case of her grandfather, George Third, led to the outbreak of the American revolution at an earlier day than it would otherwise have occurred, and finally resulted in that complete mental obscuration which rendered necessary the "Regency" of that detestable person, the Prince of Wales, afterwards George Fourth. She, taking her ideas from her defunct husband, the late Prince Albert, is a bitter partizan of the North, and without much real power, she must have great social influence with unbounded hostility to the free institutions of the South.

England and Brazil.

We find in the London *Index* a long editorial statement of a recent and still pending difficulty between England and Brazil, in which the conduct of the latter power contrasts strangely with its course towards the Federal States, all being peremptoriness towards Brazil, all complacency and long-suffering towards the Lincolnites.

It would appear that reclamations are made against the Brazilian authorities on two grounds. First—It is asserted that in June, 1861, the Prince of Wales, a British ship, was wrecked on the coast of Albardao, to the South of the port of Rio Grande. It is said that a portion of her cargo was pillaged. Second—It is charged that two officers and a chaplain of H. B. M. frigate Forts, who had gone ashore, it is said, *out of uniform*, were ill-treated by a sentinel, and confined for forty-eight hours, first in the guard house, afterwards at the central police-station.

Upon the 5th of December, 1862, a year and a half after the loss of the Prince of Wales, Mr. CHRISTIE, the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, sent in an ultimatum requiring the Brazilian government to pay an indemnity for the cargo and freight of the Prince of Wales, and a further indemnity to the relatives of those of the crew whose bodies were stated to have been plundered. He also demanded that the Brazilian officer who had arrested the English officers should be cashiered; that the sentinel should be punished; that satisfaction should be given for the insult to the British Navy; and that the Chief of Police and a subaltern should be publicly reprimanded.

The Foreign Minister of the Brazils replied that his government would not accept any responsibility with regard to the matter of the Prince of Wales, and refused to pay any indemnity, but added that it would pay, if compelled by forces, whatever was required. Respecting the British officers, the Brazilian Minister said the authorities had done their duty, and there was no ground for giving the required satisfaction. The British officers in question were not in uniform, and therefore any insult to the British navy was out of the question. Besides, they were drunk and merited their incarceration. Immediately on receiving this reply, Mr. Christie notified the Brazilian government that Admiral Warren would make reprisals on Brazilian property, and on the 5th January, 1863, to the intense indignation of the people of Rio, natives and foreigners, it transpired that the British steamer Stromboli had seized five Brazilian vessels, the cargoes of which were valued at £30,000 sterling. The excitement was extreme and the life and property of British residents were in great jeopardy On the 6th of January, the Brazilian government accepted the propositions of Mr. CHRISTIE, and the following arrangement was concluded:

The prizes are to be restored. The Brazilian Minister in London, if so required by the British Government, will pay, under protest, whatever sum may be demanded for the owner of the Prince of Wales. With respect to the treatment sustained by the officers of the Forts, it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians to decide whether or not such treatment can be regarded as an outrage upon the honor of the British navy.

The whole affair looks very small on the part of the British government. It looks very much like bullying a weak government, while at the same time it bears patiently with outrages from one that can bully it back again.

We see it stated in the news brought by some recent arrivals, that the instructions sent to the Ministers of France, Spain, and other powers, at Brasil, take grounds against the action of the British Minister and Admiral.

COUNTERFEITS.—We were shown this morning a spurious two dollar and a half piece, purporting to be U. S. gold coin. This, with about a hundred like it was found on the body of a defunct soldier from that *friendly* region the "great North West." Said Northwestern sympathiser was killed last Fall, near the Cumberland Gap. In addition to the spurious gold the aforesaid Northwestern friend of ours had three hundred dollars of counterfeit "Confed."

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you allow me to call the attention of the military authorities to the manner in which the soldiers (?) confined in the "Military Jail" are *allowed* to treat every passer by. On yesterday any one passing along the side-walk had to be watchful or else he would be struck by some missile thrown from the upper windows. The men [?] confined there are tearing the plastering from the walls, and dropping it upon any one who may happen to pass. Must this state of things be submitted to in silence? or will the officer in charge see that a stop is put to it *at once*?

A CITIZEN.

We can endorse what our correspondent says, so far as the throwing or dropping of things on the heads of passers-by is concerned, for we *saw* it this morning, and perhaps escaped it by *shying* off.

The whole arrangement strikes us as being rather unruly, and we think might be improved. We do not wish to reflect upon anybody, least of all upon the soldiers, but men acting without order or discipline may be very good men, naturally, but they are hardly soldiers.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can't you induce the managers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to keep their passenger cars in a more cleanly condition? Is there no soap, no brooms, no water, no men to be had, to keep them in a decent order? Seriously, if more attention is not given to this matter, the yellow fever, or some other malignant plague or pestilence, will be engendered on board said cars before the 1st of July next. Where is Captain Fremont? Alas, can't some of the Conductors be induced to be civil and kind to sick and wounded men? It is a shameful truth, that our soldiers are sometimes treated by some consequential Conductors and other Railroad employees, (who ought to be in the ranks of the soldiery,) more as if trudens, as beasts or animals, than as brave men, who are exposing their health and lives, and sacrificing their all for the sacred cause of independence. Where is President Wallace?—Will he not induce a reform, or have such men conscripted? And will not he and the Superintendent see to it that water, fires, good seats, &c., are provided for these sick and wounded men who are daily being transported over their Road? The laws of Congress, patriotism, humanity, common justice, all demand a change upon Railroads in this and other respects.

And how happens it that the produce and ill-gotten gains of speculators and extortioners are carried over our different Rail Roads, when at the same time transportation is denied to the sub istence of the wives and children of our soldiers; denied to Hospital Stores for sick and wounded men, and denied to those "good men and true" who in contest with the greedy shirks of the speculating tribe, are devoting themselves, mind soul, body and purse to the good of the cause? I would not insinuate that the Presidents, Superintendents and Managers of the Roads allow this to be done. They are too just and patriotic to tolerate it, when such conduct comes to their knowledge. But in these days of increasing crime, licentiousness, and corruption, they will not take it amiss in me to remind them that subordinate officials are sometimes unable to resist the tempting bait of a little extra pay.

The suggestions embodied in these remarks are made in a spirit of friendly ip to the Road, and of kindness to its excellent President and Superintendent. But public opinion, sanctioned and sustained by the demands of patriotism, is not satisfied with the management of affairs, and the sooner the proper authorities realize this, the better it will be for the Road.

AN ARMY OFFICER.

March 19th, 1863

We dislike to publish anything against any of our Railroads, but the above communication comes from a gentleman occupying a high position in the Medical Department of our army, and we feel bound to publish it, so that if the grievances exist, as charged, they may be remedied—if not they may be disproved.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In a late number of your paper, you mentioned that Joseph Green,* Esq., of Brunswick County, had exhibited to you a specimen of potash of his own making; and remark upon it, that the article ought to be made in large quantities, in the Confederate States. Having had some little experience, recently, in this business, I beg leave to give it, through your columns, for the benefit of your readers. If potash was abundant, toilet soap, which now commands an extraordinary price, would soon come within the reach of men of moderate means. The object of my writing is to enable your country readers, especially who have abundance of oak and hickory ashes, to become independent of Hull & Sons, or any other manufacturer of lye in the United States or in Europe. I give you the process which I followed, and as I succeeded pretty well, I doubt not all your readers can, who will make the effort.

I took ten bushels of ashes, and saturated them with the boiling water, not putting on enough, however, to make the water commence dripping. They were then put in the ash-hopper, and allowed to remain four or five days. The object of this (called "leaching" by the negro women,) was to give time for the water to absorb the potash, in the ashes. Then I poured in, in the course of several hours, about 30 gallons of boiling water, which soon commenced dripping strongly. After dripping had ceased, I put in the ordinary clothes' boiler, about 20 gallons, filling it about two thirds full, and commenced boiling. As the water evaporated, or was likely to boil over, I poured in more ley until all was used. After boiling eight or ten hours, the mass became thick as molasses in cold weather, when it was removed to a small pot for finishing. A fire was put under and around the small pot, and the mass stirred with an iron rod until the pot became red hot. It was kept at this heat for an hour, when the fire was removed and the potash taken out with a chisel and mallet. I weighed it and found it had eighteen pounds. It was then placed in well stopped jars, to prevent deliquescence.

From this experiment, and the fact that the ashes were not thoroughly leached I conclude that a bushel of oak or hickory ashes will yield at least two and a half pounds of good potash.

Having the potash, I determined to be independent of the blockade, and I concluded to try the business of soap making, and proceeded as follows—part of which will be found in the U. S. Dispensatory. Two pounds of potash were dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, and one pound of quick lime was slacked in the same quantity of water. The two liquors were then mixed and boiled for ten minutes, and put into a covered vessel to cool. When cool, the clear ley was poured off into a vessel, and the balance dripped through a towel. This yielded the water of caustic potash, the very article for making soap. Then five or six pounds of lard were melted in two gallons of water, in the boiler or pot, and when boiling foamed each. I put in about a half pint of the caustic ley. After stirring for a few minutes, more ley was added and so on, until all was used.—Water was occasionally poured in to replace that which evaporated. In two or three hours, the grease was "eaten up" and the mass became thick as honey. Then I poured in 10 oz. of common salt, dissolved in water, and boiled for about a half hour. The result was, I had a good hard *soda* soap, and enough to last my family for a whole year. The Chloride of sodium (common salt) in boiling, made a combination with the soap, and changed it from *potash* to a *soda* soap, and therefore much better for washing the skin.

You will say that "the proof of the pudding is in chewing the bag." You shall chew it for when I next come to Wilmington, I will bring you a *small* piece which I will warrant quite as good as Colgate's and very far cheaper. Any man in the country can make his toilet soap at a cost of not more than thirty cents a pound and save the 500 per cent. profits made by the manufacturer and the blockade runner.

E. L. W.

Richmond county, March 15th, 1863

*The potash was made on Mr. Green's plantation, but exhibited to us by another gentleman—Mr. Green's son-in-law. EDS JOURNAL.

In a late number of the London *Index*, received at this office, we find the following extract from an article in the *Edinburg Review*, in reference to the question of the recognition of the Confederate States and the establishment of direct intercourse with them. It may be interesting, although not, perhaps, important:—

With respect to America, the reviewer treats us to a very able and valuable argument as to the right and duty of recognition. There are three degrees of recognition,—First, the bare recognition of belligerent rights; second, the establishment of diplomatic relations with the seceding States, accompanied by treaties of commerce and amity; third, a direct alliance amounting to interference in the quarrel. The first we were bound to make, the second we may make according to the prospects of the war and our own interests; and this moral recognition is not "a ground for remonstrance, much less of war."

It has been argued with considerable ability and authority, that foreign States are not warranted by the law of nations in extending their recognition to a province or colony contending for its independence, unless the contest be already terminated by the admission of the mother State, or unless, at least, the contest is so far advanced as to leave no doubt of the ultimate success of the separatists, and of the fact that they have actually established a lasting independent Government.

These propositions appear to us to call for some further investigation by the light of precedents and of principles. It would be easy to quote numerous examples of a different, perhaps an opposite character. Thus to go back as far as the sixteenth century, at the time of the insurrection of the Netherlands against Spain, England at once entered into negotiations with them, and when they declared their independence in 1585. English agents were sent to Antwerp, and a treaty of alliance was concluded in the same year; yet the manifesto of Elizabeth, proclaiming her interests in the Low Countries, did not lead to an immediate rupture with Spain, though it was ultimately followed by war. The independence of the Netherlands was recognized by all the Powers of Europe, before it was acknowledged (in 1648) by Spain. In 1640, the Portuguese threw off the Spanish yoke, and raised the House of Braganza to the throne; the independence of Portugal was recognized within a year by England, France, and the Northern Courts; Spain only acknowledged the loss of the subject kingdom in 1664. These precedents were invoked by the American emissaries of 1777 to the Court of France; and within twenty months of the Declaration of Independence, France consented to espouse the cause of the young Republic. It is true that this was done on grounds of policy avowedly hostile to England, to avenge the loss of Canada fifteen years before. But the French rested their right to recognize the American Government on the simple fact that they were "in full possession" of their independence The answer of the Court of St. James's was drawn up by Gibbon, and may be read in the fourth volume of his miscellaneous works; but he treats the question as an act of treacherous hostility, and repudiates, not so much the recognition, as the intervention, of a foreign State.

* * * * * * *

The next case was that of Greece, which it also fell to the lot of Mr. Canning to decide. When the Greek insurrection broke out in 1820, the British Government professed, and designed to maintain, a strict neutrality; but it was compelled, in obedience to the principles we have already adverted to, to acknowledge the belligerent character of the insurgents. In spite of the heroic resistance of the Greeks to the Turkish armies, they were, at the end of five or six years, exhausted by the unequal contest.—Mr. Canning proffered the mediation of England, but it was indignantly rejected by the Porte. At length, in 1826, a protocol was signed by the Duke of Wellington at St. Petersburg, which virtually recognized the independence of Greece, at least on the footing of the other Christian Hospodarates. Turkey still resisted; and at length the battle of Navarino and the peace of Adrianope settled the question. In this case it is important to remark that the Christian Powers interfered and recognized the independence of Greece *not because the contest was over*, or because there was any well-grounded hope of the triumph of the insurgents, *but precisely for the opposite reason*. In 1826 it was apparent that the Greeks could not maintain their independence—that they must be beaten, if left to struggle single-handed against the whole power of Mahmoud—and therefore, on grounds of humanity and policy, the Christian Powers interposed, even by force of arms, to extort from Turkey the recognition of their freedom.

On the last case, which is that of Belgium, it is hardly necessary to dwell, though in this case also France and England proceeded to recognize the independence of Belgium, and because that independence was already virtually established, but on the contrary, because it could not have been established without their recognition and support.—The King of the Netherlands had, in the first instance, appealed to the Conference to uphold the Treaties of 1815, which had placed Belgium under his sceptre. Two of the Powers refused to support his pretensions. They even compelled him to yield to terms, and terminated the quarrel by overruling almost all his claims.

With due respect, therefore, for the claims of a people now struggling with great difficulties and perils, and with entire deference to the principles of justice and law which may fairly be applied to the subject, we arrive at the conclusion that the conduct of the European Powers, and of England in particular, ought to be governed, not by any extreme consideration for either party in the United or disunited States, not by any imaginary restriction of law, but by the interest of our own fellow subjects rightly understood. We hold that the war has continued long enough to give us full liberty of action; and we think it may fairly be assumed that whatever be the result of the struggle, it cannot restore the Union to its former condition. For all practical purposes, as regards the Southern States, the Union has ceased to exist. But owing to the terms of the late American Constitution, the Union alone represented the members of which it was federally composed in their foreign relations. Hence we are led back to the argument Mr Canning applied to the case of the Spanish Colonies when he pointed out the absurdity of "the total irresponsibility of unrecognized States" Europe has many and great interests in the South: how are they to be protected? how are her rights to be enforced? An appeal to the Cabinet of Washington against an outrage in Alabama would be a bootless absurdity. Even the Federal treaties can no longer be enforced in Southern ports, where foreign Consuls have now no more than a nominal authority. It is only by direct intercourse with the rulers of the South that these necessary conditions of daily life can be renewed. This state of things cannot last. A population of eight or ten millions, inhabiting a vast maritime territory, cannot be obliterated. Quite independently of any feeling for either side in this quarrel, and without any hostility to the North, the time is approaching when our relations with both fractions of the country must be placed on the same footing.—Our policy ought not to be governed either by sympathy or hostility to either party, but by "the plain and legitimate interests of the nation," which is confided to the Ministers of the Crown.

Proposition for an Armistice—Fernando Wood.

Under this heading the *Herald* publishes the following:

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

At a meeting held at Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday evening last, I said that propositions for an armistice or peace, had been submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated this war by the 1st of April upon a basis satisfactory to the people, North and South. In referring to this statement you ask:

'Who made these propositions for an armistice or peace, the adoption of which Mr. Wood pretends to believe would have settled the matter' by all-fool's day. If so, how does Mr. Wood know anything about them? Has he been in secret correspondence with the enemy? Or were they made by some of the anti-war men here? If so, who authorized them; and what are the terms of the propositions from which Mr. Wood hopes so much? If they are honorable to the nation, if they are such as 'patriotic Americans ought to favor, why not make them public at once?"

To which I say, in reply, that the statement referred to by me, was made deliberately, with a full and personal knowledge of the facts, and that I am constrained from the publicity of them only by the request of one of the principal officers of the Government. When this interdiction shall be withdrawn I will cheerfully gratify your curiosity.

Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD

March 11, 1863

The Army and the Contrabands—What will the Yankees do with the "Elephant?"

A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from the West says:

Cairo, you know, is a military post. From my hotel window I see gunboats, steamboats under arrest, army supplies and ammunition, soldiers' barracks, and last, and most revolting of them all, the freedmen's quarters. If I did ever have a doubt about the policy of the abolition of slavery, humanity shudders at the awful condition of the negroes here, and justice is outraged by the sending them away from their homes. They are huddled together in very foul places, suffering and dying from exposure and disease. They are dying at the rate of about a dozen a day. Small pox is very prevalent.

They will not work. They are freemen, and their idea of liberty is freedom from work. I saw, this morning a captain loading grain for the army down the river. He had a gang of fifty, and they would not work. A half a score of Irishmen would perform more labor than all of them. They all want to go home, and, if the Government would allow it they would all go back. We have taken upon ourselves a contract to fight for, feed, clothe, and bury four millions of negroes. That is the plain statement of fact.

Our army about Vicksburg is in a lamentable condition—more than a third are sick. They are camped in the lowland. The Mississippi is now rising, and if it continues to rise the camps will be submerged. No boat comes from below without bringing more or less coffins, and no train leaves here without the remains of more or less gallant soldiers. The war is a dreadful reality here. The soldiers, God bless them, are resolute and hopeful, ready to fight for, and if need be, die for the old flag and the old Constitution, but not for the negro.

THE Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh *State Journal*, under date of the 19th inst. says:

Our troops have all returned from the late ex pedition against Newbern. What Gen. Hill intended to accomplish by the movement, I am not able to say.—But there is one thing evident, Gen. Hill has succeeded in his undertaking, let it be what it may, and it will doubtless work for good in the end.

There is a certain class of people down here who are disposed to condemn Gen. Hill for this movement, from the fact he did not take Newbern, but it is generally amongst those black coat gentry who have refuge for their personal safety behind the exemption bill.

Gen. Pettegrew has left Barrington's Ferry, and is now moving in another direction,—he encamped night before last at Big Swift Creek. I am not able to give you full details of his expedition, but I learn that he has been doing some good fighting since he left here. Gen. P., lost but 4 men killed, and 17 wounded, in the engagement with the enemy at Barrington's. The Yankee loss is said to be 40 killed, and many more wounded.

Gen. Pettegrew planted his artillery at Petteway's Ferry, two miles this side of Barrington's, and shelled the enemy's encampment across the Neuse, situated in the Fair Grounds adjoining the town of Newbern.—He could have shelled the city with all ease, but would not do so from the fact that he did not desire to distress and destroy the poor unfortunate women and children living therein.

Gen. Robinson made a dash with his cavalry into the enemy's lines, a few miles above Newport river, and demolished a half a mile of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad—but burned no bridges as was first supposed.

Gen. Daniel was with Gen. Hill at the running of the Federalist and capturing of the Yankees and Buffalo at Deep Gully.

HOW A MAN FEELS IN BATTLE.—There can be nothing more puzzling than the analysis of one's feeling on the battle-field. You cannot describe them satisfactorily to yourself or others. To march steadily up to the mouths of a hundred cannon while they pour out fire and smoke, and shot and shell in a storm that mows the men like grass, is horrible beyond description—appalling. It is absurd to say a man can do it without fear. During Hancock's charge at Fredericksburg, for a long distance the slope was swept by such a hurricane of death that we thought every step would be our last, and I am willing to say, for one, that I was pretty badly scared. Whatever may be said about "getting used to it," old soldiers secretly dread a battle equally with new ones. But the most difficult thing to stand up under is the suspense while waiting, as we waited in Fredericksburg, drawn up in line of battle on the edge of the field, watching the columns file past us and disappear in a cloud of smoke, where horses and men and colors go down in confusion, where all sounds are lost in the screaming shells, the cracking of musketry, the thunder of artillery, and knowing our own turn comes next, expecting each moment the word "Forward." It brings a strange kind of relief when "Forward" comes.—You move mechanically with the rest. Once fairly in for it, your sensibilities are strangely blunted, you care comparatively nothing about the sights that shocked you at first; men torn to pieces by cannon shot, becomes a matter of course. At such a time, there comes a latent sustenance from within us, or above us, which no man anticipates who has not been in such a place before, and which most men pass through life without knowing anything about. What is it? Where does it come from?

PLANT PROVISIONS.—If the war continues through Lincoln's administration, as is likely, provisions will be scarcer next year than this. If peace should occur during the year, the high prices show that provisions will be seriously needed in any such contingency. It is prudent and patriotic, and, in fact, essentially a duty, to plant largely of provisions. Every one able should put in a double crop of provisions. In case of peace, and good times, the next year's crop may then be pitched for profit; but for this year, let all plant largely of provisions.

South Carolinian.

We would also urge upon the farmers generally the absolute necessity of planting extensive provision crops. Let this matter be attended to in time.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM OUR REGULAR AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CONFEDERATE REVENUE BILL.

RICHMOND, March 20th, 1863.

It is reported that the tax bill provides for raising four hundred millions by the levy of a tax of one per cent. on the gross sales; one on gross profits; one on salaries under fifteen hundred; two on all over that amount; one on the value of property, etc. No one to be taxed but once on the same property.

SNOW IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, March 20th, 1863.

Snow commenced falling yesterday forenoon and has continued without intermission ever since. It is now falling rapidly. The trains North and South must have been much delayed, but they are all in.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., March 20, 1863.

Northern dates of the 18th inst. have been received.

Rumors are still rife that Vicksburg has been evacuated, and it is supposed that the greater part of the rebels would go to Chattanooga, to overwhelm Rosecrans.

The New York Times says that a combined attack on Vicksburg may be looked for daily, for it will be impossible for Grant to leave the men and vessels of the Yazoo expedition where they now are. It was probably intended that all the movemen s were to be simultaneous.

The war news generally is unimportant. The Yankees claim various successes over our cavalry in Tennessee.

The price of gold fell off ½ per cent on the 16th. Government credits firm.

The privateer Florida coaled at Barbadoes on the 24th ult., leaving on the 25th. Wilkes knew of her whereabouts before leaving St Thomas.

M. Galliardet writes from Paris, on the 27th February, that an insurrection has broken out in Hungary, corresponding with that in Poland. He mentions the rumor that Napoleon will recall the French army from Mexico, and treat with Juarez upon a report by Gen. Forney that the popularity of the Mexican President insures his re-election by universal suffrage. It is added that the French Emperor wishes to avoid a conflict with the Northern States, through the aid they offer the Mexicans, and the unpleasant relations between Seward and Mercier, and the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to accept the last proposition of France.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE—A CHANGE OF BASE BY ROSECRANS' ARMY—GRANT'S ARMY MOVING VIA NORTH ALABAMA—COL. DUKE'S CAPTURE OF PICKETS AND STORES.

CHATTANOOGA, March 19, 1863.

The news of the evacuation of Murfreesboro' by the enemy is positively confirmed. Our pickets are four miles the other side of that place. It is reported that the enemy has changed his base to Columbia, Tenn., and that Grant's army is coming up via North Alabama to effect a junction with Rosecranz

Gen. Van Dorn is still on the North side of Duck River.

A portion of Cox's division from Western Virginia is advancing from Woodbury and Carthage towards McMinnville, upon General Wheeler's cavalry.

Colonel Duke's regiment of General Morgan's command, has captured sixteen of the enemy's picket guard in front of Lexington, Ky., and brought off a large supply of stores.

FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, March 19th, 1863.

No movement of importance is reported from the front. The enemy have fallen back from Murfreesboro', but our forces have not advanced as yet. The movement is thought to be a feint by Rosecrans.

A gentleman from Kentucky says that ten thousand reinforcements, by way of Louisville, and 5 regiments from Clarksville, have been sent to Rosecrans.

A Yankee column, 15,000 strong, is reported crossing the Tennessee river at Savannah, to march by way of Huntsville.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS—THE ROADS.

RICHMOND, March 21st, 1863.

The Senate was not in session to day. The House passed the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of heavy artillery for coast defence, and then went into secret session on the tax bill.

A light rain has been falling here to day. The roads are in the worst possible condition from the snow and rain.

THE SNOW STORM IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 21st, 1863.

Snow commenced falling here yesterday afternoon, and the ground is now covered to the depth of several inches. The snow is still coming down fast. The storm promises to continue during the day.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

PORT HUDSON, March 21, 1863.

Reports of the sinking of the sloop-of-war Richmond, from injuries received in the fight on the 15th inst., prevail here. Nothing definite, however, has been ascertained. The mortar boats still occupy their old position, out of range below. Yesterday the enemy fired slowly at our transports; burned the residence of Capt. J. Hern, formerly that of Col. Sidney Roberson on the opposite shore. Some activity has prevailed among the enemy's transports for the last two days. There is no indications of another attempt to pass our batteries.

Twenty deserters have arrived within the last two days, and they are continually coming in. They confirm previous reports of the demoralization of Banks' army.

Our batteries sustained no injury in the engagement, and they are ready at all times to give the enemy a warm reception.

ROSECRANZ FALLING BACK, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, March 20th, 1863.

The falling back of the enemy from Murfreesboro' is fully confirmed. It is supposed they have gone towards Nashville.

Passengers by this morning's train report that three Yankee brigades went down the Cumberland river a few days ago, supposed for the purpose of reinforcing the enemy at Vicksburg.

VanDorn is reported to be on the North side of Duck river, the enemy having fallen back from Franklin.

No movements of either army yet.

Mrs. Gen. Bragg is dangerously ill at Winchester.

The bridge over Holstein at Zollicoffer, has been completed.

LORING WHIPS THE ENEMY BACK—FROM PORT HUDSON.

MOBILE, Ala., March 21, 1863.

The Advertiser and Register has the following semi-official dispatch:

PORT PEMBERTON, March 21, 1863.

Gen. Loring has whipped the enemy back from this point. They are now in full retreat for the Yazoo Pass.

A special dispatch to the Appeal dated Panola, the 19th says: The Federals engaged in the raid upon Hernando have retreated. The report of their having abandoned the Memphis and Charleston rail road is untrue. Old troops are being replaced by new ones. The old garrison has been taken to Memphis.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been abandoned from Jackson, Tenn., to Columbus, Ky.

Five hundred cavalry have crossed Coldwater river, sixty miles Northeast of here, and moved toward Holly Springs.

The Appeal learns of no new movements at Port Hudson. Banks has fallen back to his fortified camps and manifests no disposition to advance. Deserters continued to come in. They all report disaffection in their camps.—The fleet continues outside the two trestles above and have been slowly steaming up the river. They landed and cut down a few poles of the telegraph line, carrying off the wire below Natchez. The damage was quickly repair afterwards.

SHELLING THE GEORGIANA.

CHARLESTON, March 22nd, 1863.

The enemy has been shelling the wreck of the Georgiana, which still lies off Long Island beach. Otherwise all quiet.

[Let them shell to their heart's content.—JOUR.]

Profits of Extortion.

That our readers may have some idea of the enormous profits now being made by a certain class of extortioners, we take the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer of the 3d instant:

For instance—take the Crenshaw Woo'en Factory and the Belvidere Paper Manufacturing Company. These concerns were lately examined before a committee of the Virginia House of Delegates on Extortion, and business facts of a startling character were brought to light.

President Crenshaw deposed on oath, that his company, on a cash capital of $200,000, had declared and divided a dividend of $350,000 with $100,000 "subject dividend, should the directors think it desirable.

President Whitfield, of the Paper Mill, deposed on oath, that the net profits for the years 1860, 1861 and 1862 combined, amounted to $236,750, on an "actual capital of $41,000," and he added, that "fully three fourths of the dividend mentioned above, was made in 1862," or $175,000 profits in one year on $41,000 of actual capital. A specification of the Belvidere Manufacturing Company is [illegible] was paid upon the last dividend, he had received [illegible] dends on $1,000 of stock, amounting to $1,450—an amount which he considered if not extortionary, at least immoderate. He also donated the whole amount to the army. This man was Mr. J. W. Randolph, Bookseller, of Richmond.

SPECULATION

It seem to us, not to be a good sign to see such a spirit of speculation rampant among us. Nearly every fellow, (we beg pardon) nearly every man, who is able to raise a fifty dollar Confederate note, seems to feel it his bounden duty to engage in some kind of speculation or other. We have known an old ox, to pass through two or three hands in the course of one short day in our street, and *large* profits realized at each sale. A large cart or a bacon wagon cannot advance fifty yards into any of our streets without being immediately invested by a swarm of these *hungry* worthies—we said hungry but we don't mean belly-hunger, we mean pocket hunger.

We would in all kindness intimate to those gentlemen, that in these war times, when the fear that our soldiers may suffer for the want of something to eat is expressed everywhere, that speculation and patriotism are not twin brothers. What gaineth a man if he get the whole world and lose his own soul, or what is a man's money worth, if he has to *enjoy* it, under the yoke of subjugation? A word to the wise we hope is sufficient.

Tarboro Southerner.

Yankee Cunning.

Running the blockade from Nassau with English goods appears to be the easiest thing in the world, although the Yankee fleet outside the bar at Charleston, our principal port of entry, rarely numbers less than fifteen or twenty vessels. Considering the natural vigilance and love of plunder of the Yankees, this is a little remarkable. But the simple people of the South, seeing with what facility they have whipped the Yankees on the field of battle and in naval engagements, think it quite as easy to outwit them in matters of trade. Hence their unbounded delight over the arrival of every ship from Nassau or Bermuda, their joy in attending the daily cargo sales of "fresh imported goods," and their implicit faith in the superior quality of the articles they purchase, as compared with the worthless trash which came from Yankee land before the war broke out. Nothing gives a citizen of the Confederacy such pleasure as the display of